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WHOLE NO. 1882.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SPEEDY CORNELL

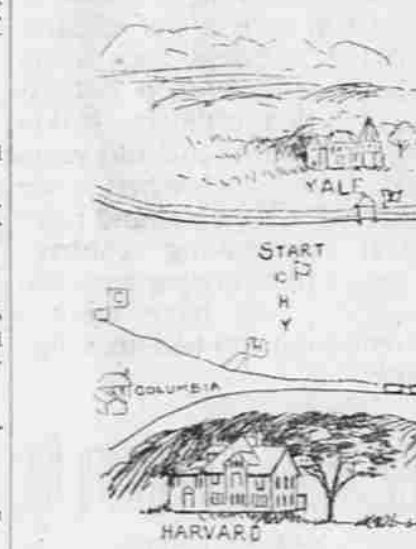
Critical Review of the Great Col- lege Boat Race.

VALUABLE LESSONS IN STROKES

More Propelling Energy in Cornell's Oar-Blades.

Large Supply of Reserve Force
Remaining—Admiration of
English Coach.

An American exchange says that
Cornell's brilliant victory in the
race which her University oarsmen



START, PROGRESS AND FINISH OF THE BOATS DURING THE RECENT INTER-
COLLEGIATE RACE.

rowed throughout in admirable form
and with plenty of power in reserve.
The calculations of nearly all the
prophets, including those whose judg-
ment was most generally respected.
It was Cornell's race from start to fin-
ish. There was never a moment when
her supporters had any reason to doubt
the result of her antagonists having
anything more substantial than hope to
sustain them. That so remarkable a
display of speed maintained with per-
fect finish and apparent ease by an un-
usually light crew will to some extent
modify theories of oarsmanship, in ad-
dition to upsetting expert calculations,
is more than probable. It is the busi-
ness of college coaches to determine as
best they can how far generally accepted
theories ought to be modified.

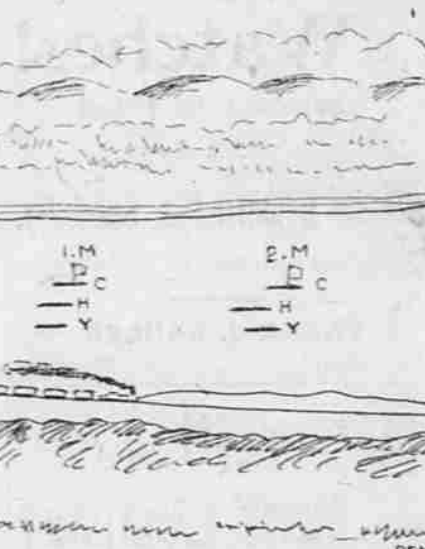
The stroke which Mr. Courtney has
so thoroughly and effectively taught
his pupils has been described as the
American stroke, and that is a con-
venient designation for purposes of
comparison. It is an interesting cir-
cumstance, however, that it is gener-
ally admitted to be very similar to the
stroke which the best Yale crews of a
few years ago learned from Mr. Cook,
and which then for purposes of com-
parison was often called the English
stroke. It certainly is not the Eng-
lish stroke which Mr. Lehmann and all
other English coaches teach, nor is it
the American stroke, if by American is
meant the stroke which Mr. Courtney
used to teach. That keen and watch-
ful man learned as valuable lessons
from his experience in England as Mr.
Cook learned a quarter of a century
ago, and Friday's race was an impres-
sive demonstration of his ability to im-
part the knowledge which he has ac-
quired. That he has evolved a better
method than the English of applying
human energy to the propulsion of a
racing shell is a natural inference
from Cornell's remarkable performance.
Rather unfortunately, it is an in-
ference which cannot be either con-
firmed or refuted easily and quickly.
Conditions of tide, current, wind and
water quality differ so widely that the
test of time is almost worthless. No
scheme of allowances can make it
trustworthy. Nor can occasional inter-
national competitions ever furnish a
safe basis of comparison, so great are
the disadvantages which a visiting
crew encounters. The Lehmann stroke
has uniformly won in England against
American crews pulling different
strokes, but we greatly doubt if it
would serve equally well an English
crew rowing in this country after only
a few weeks of preparation here.
There is at least as much reason to be-
lieve that an English eight of high
quality would have been defeated on
the Hudson day before yesterday as to
believe the contrary.

English oarsmen at home will keep
on rowing as they have rowed for
many years, and we do not need to
trouble ourselves on their account.
The question for American oarsmen
to solve, if they can, is whether the
pure English stroke is the true scien-
tific stroke, which must win, condi-
tions being equal, against any other.
Friday's race assuredly did not settle

that question decisively, but it as cer-
tainly contained some interesting sug-
gestions. There was a wonderful com-
bination of ease and power in the Cor-
nell boat. Where the power came from
was a mystery to most, but there it
was. There was far less strength than
in either the Yale or Harvard boat, but
far more net propelling energy went
into the blades of the oars, and when
all was over there was a large supply
of the original stock in reserve. Yale
rowed the race out with characteristic
endurance, but she had had enough,
while Harvard was all abroad the last
mile and at the end made a melan-
choly show, getting over the line with
only six men going through the mo-
tions. Mr. Lehmann expresses his ad-
miration of Cornell's performance, but
says there is nothing the matter with
his stroke, which the Harvard crew
really rowed only for about a mile be-
fore going to pieces. We hope his faith
and fortitude will hold good for an-
other year. The best thing that could
happen for college boating in this
country would be another test of his
theories with American material in
American waters.

THEY GREETED MRS. MEAD. Friends and Alumnae of Mount Holyoke Meet Its President.

A delightful reception was held at
the residence of Mrs. Charles Kluegel
yesterday afternoon, as a welcome to
Mrs. Mead, the honored president of
Mount Holyoke College, and in honor
of Mrs. Persis T. Taylor, who was one



START, PROGRESS AND FINISH OF THE BOATS DURING THE RECENT INTER-
COLLEGIATE RACE.

of the earliest graduates of that insti-
tution. The guests were not confined
to Mount Holyoke alumnae, seven of
whom were present, but representa-
tives of other sister colleges and
friends were invited to meet and wel-
come Mrs. Mead.

Miss Chamberlain, president of the
Hawaiian branch of the Mount Holy-
oke Alumnae, after a few words of
greeting and a short prayer, introduced
Mrs. Smith, who gave great pleasure to
all present by her singing.

Mrs. Mead then gave a most interest-
ing account of the trials through which
the college had passed during the year
just closed. The fire, which had at
first seemed as a calamity in destroy-
ing the building which had been the
home so many years, had proved to be
a blessing. Friends
had sprung up on every side,
and from the money so generously con-
tributed new buildings had been erected,
and the work had gone on without
interruption through the entire year.

With the advantages of new accom-
modations, it seemed that the doors
were being thrown open for a career of
even greater usefulness, if possible,
than had belonged to Mount Holyoke
in the past.

Greetings were brought from several
sister colleges. Mrs. W. F. Frear re-
sponded for Wellesley, which she con-
sidered a true daughter of Mount Holy-
oke, both in spirit and its ideal. Miss
Florence Kelsey brought the greetings of
Smith College. Mrs. Smith spoke for
Stanford University and said that in
her experience with colleges for women
they all stood primarily for thor-
ough preparation. The end and aim of
all the higher educators for women was
to do a woman to do her work,
and do it well, because she was equipped
for it.

Miss Winnie entertained the company
by whistling a musical selection, which
she accompanied upon the piano.

The secretary of the National Alum-
nae Association of Mount Holyoke was
present and gave a short account of
the last alumnae meeting, held at
South Hadley. Miss Cowles read the
names of nine graduates of 50 years'
standing who were then present. Miss
Ellis, formerly of Mount Holyoke, and
now teacher in Mills College, brought
greetings from Mrs. Mills.

Miss Olin, of the class of '92 in Mount
Holyoke, who is about to go as a mis-
sionary to Micronesia, was present, and
was elected a member of the Hawaiian
branch of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae.
After an hour of pleasant reminiscence
the company broke up, feeling more
deeply than ever the wonderful influ-
ence for good that has been exerted
through the devoted lives of Mary Ly-
on and her successors.

Back From Japan.

Miss Helen Wilder returned on the
China Saturday morning, after a trip
of unalloyed pleasure in the realm of
the Mikado. She traveled all over
Japan, and went into sections of the
country where not another white woman
has ever gone. Miss Wilder
speaks very highly of the courtesy
shown her by the Japanese and sets
them down as a most obliging and
hospitable race of people.

AN UNFAIR DUTY

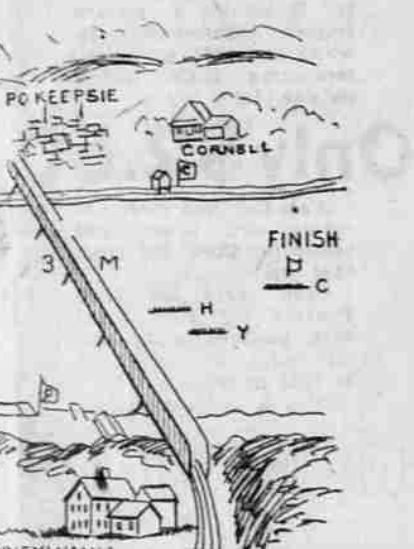
Japan Herald So Brands Ha- waiian Impost on Sake.

STRONGLY ADVERSE FEELING

Herald Enumerates Caus- es for Hostility.

Still Harping on Subject of For-
eigners Agitating for Right
to Vote.

The Japan Herald, in its issue of
July 7th, reads a sinister motive into
Hawaii's position in the Japanese dif-



START, PROGRESS AND FINISH OF THE BOATS DURING THE RECENT INTER-
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feulty. The attitude of the Govern-
ment in refusing to allow the whole-
sale importation of the immigration laws
is assailed by the Herald in the fol-
lowing language:

We regard as indefensible the paltry
action of the Government of Hawaii in
discriminating against Japanese sake,
the duty on which has been raised,
whilst at the same time, we believe,
that American Bourbon is now admit-
ted free of all duty whatsoever. It is
evident from these proceedings, that
it is amongst Americans, and men of
American descent in Hawaii, that a
strongly adverse feeling has set in
against Japanese emigrants, and the
comparatively harmless beverage, sake,
with which they have been wont both
to solace themselves after labor, is, so
far as legislation can effect such an
object, to be rendered as expensive as
possible. To say the least of it, the
one-sided impost is particularly ungrac-
ious on the part of the planter ele-
ment, which practically controls the
Government, to thus limit the enjoy-
ment of a body of laborers, whose com-
paratively cheap toll has so consider-
ably enhanced the profit of the sugar in-
terest in the Islands.

It is mere nonsense to assert, as the
Herald does, that it is the Hawaiians
who are to blame for the injustice of the
import duty. The Hawaiians have
about as much to do with the decrees
of the usurping Government as the
editor of the Herald himself has, nor can
we agree with him that its conduct is
figured by a degree of racial prejudice
that constitutes a disgrace to all white
men. In what way we may be allowed
to ask, can others of the white race,
who are neither consulted nor con-
cerned in the doings of President Dole
and his conductors, be held as respon-
sible for them? How, then, can "white
men" in general, be disgraced thereby?
The absurd allegation is not capable of
being sustained.

To our mind, the hostile attitude
which the Government of Hawaii has
of late assumed towards the Japanese
laborers there, is based on other
causes, some of which we will proceed
to name. In the first place, it has been
discovered that Japanese laborers are
inferior in point of physique to the
Chinese, and therefore cannot, if even
so disposed, accomplish the same
amount of work in a given time; the
Japanese, therefore, turn out to be not
so cheap as it was thought they would
be. They are also prone to take many
holidays, and give trouble by their
calling together and making common
cause with each other whenever bother
arises on any of the plantations.

Japanese agitating for the right to
vote has not been acceptable to the
authorities, that have repeatedly refused
the claim, and the persistence with
which this has been pressed by Japan-
ese officials, has, in conjunction with
the overpowering number of Japanese
on the Islands, created alarm. The in-
crease, too, of the naval and military
forces of Japan, which it, to the embar-
rassment of its finances, has in hand,
taken together with the ambition of
the Japanese people to distinguish
themselves by their prowess abroad, all
these circumstances have led the ruling
party in Hawaii to regard with sus-
picion and distrust the Japanese peo-

ple and their rulers. Such are the
causes which serve to sufficiently ac-
count for the illiberal attitude of the
Hawaiian authorities, without lugging
in racial antipathy to explain the ex-
isting situation. The number of Ori-
entals there—Japanese and Chinese—
proves also to be a considerable bar to
annexation by America.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Vigorous Attitude Toward United
States Advised.

The Japanese vernacular papers are
doling out to their readers sentiments
like the following:

The Jiji (Ind.) observes that "the
step contemplated by America presents
the aspect of according her protection
to a party that is guilty of outrageous
conduct," that "American action can-
not be called a kind and friendly one
towards Japan," and in conclusion that
"annexation means the abandonment
of the old national policy of non-inter-
ference on questions not directly con-
nected with the American continent,
and it may be considered in the light
of a policy of aggression in the Pa-
cific, the policy even threatening to en-
danger the maintenance of Japan's na-
tional polity."

The Kokumin (pro-Government) re-
marks that "The Japanese Government
must take the public into its confi-
dence in regard to this question, for,
if the Government means to pursue a
firm policy, it must have at its back the
united assistance of the nation."

The Hochi (pro-Government) takes
quite a decisive tone and avers that
"America's proposal to annex Hawaii
under the pretence of chivalrous mag-
nanimity is entirely hypocritical and
that aggressive chivalry of the kind is
entirely opposed to the spirit bequeathed
by the 'Father of the Republic.'"

The Osaka Asahi thinks "Japan must
pursue a strong policy of her own with
unflinching vigor."

The Sekai-no-Nippon declares that
"Japan must strenuously protest
against the annexation to America, es-
pecially because America's action in
this connection is grossly discourteous
to Japan."

The Chuoh remarks: "Japan must
not submit to the present arrogant and
faithless action of America."

Finally, the Nichi Nichi "urges the
Government to demand an explanation
from America of the deception she has
practiced on the Japanese representa-
tive, and avers that after Japan has
wiped out the stigma of contempt she
sustained at the hands of America, the
protest against the annexation should
be undertaken jointly with other inter-
ested powers."

BALDWIN-SMITH.

Wedding Ceremony at Residence of W. O. Smith Last Night.

Harry A. Baldwin, of Maui, and Eth-
el Frances Smith, daughter of Attorney
General Smith, were united in marriage
at the residence of the bride's parents
at 8 o'clock last night, Rev. D. P. Bir-
nie performing the ceremony.

The bride was dressed in a handsome
cream silk crepe and white chiffon.
Over this she wore the conventional
veil, which was held in place by a
bunch of lilies of the valley, pinned
at the shoulder. She carried a bouquet
of white carnations.

Miss Madeline Hartwell was maid
of honor. She was dressed in white or-
gandie, over silk, and carried a bou-
quet of pink carnations and maiden-
hair. The bridesmaids were: Miss
Jones, Miss Baldwin and little Miss
Smith. They were gowned in white or-
gandie, over pink silk, and carried bou-
quets of pink carnations and maiden-
hair. The groom was attended by Wil-
liam Baldwin as best man.

After the wedding ceremony, there
was a reception, to which about 100 of
the family connections were invited,
the only exceptions being President
Dole and wife and the Cabinet Min-
isters and their wives. During the re-
ception, the Government Band, under
the leadership of Professor Berger, dis-
coursed beautiful music. The house
was beautifully decorated with plants
and the grounds illuminated by incan-
descent lamps.

TALK ON PLANT BLIGHTS.

California Summer School Receives Instruction.

Mr. Bioletti, lecturing before the
Summer School in California, is re-
ported by the Chronicle as saying be-
fore the classes on June 30, that plant
diseases are caused, first by adverse
soil and climatic conditions, and
second, by attacks of parasites. One of
the most important things to remem-
ber, said Mr. Bioletti, is that it is
extremely seldom that any single
disease causes any great trou-
ble to a plant, and much less causes
its destruction. It is always a com-
bination of diseases, and perhaps if
even one were checked the tree will
survive and prosper. The whole prob-
lem of plant diseases is the same as
that of animal disease. The vitality of
the individual, be it plant or animal,
must be kept high, so that it may be
enabled to withstand the attacks of the
disease germs. Plants growing in un-
drained soil are injured by parasites,
just as the excess of water lowers the
life power of the plant and the
fungi and bacteria make their inroads
effectual. The remedy is not to fight
the parasites, but to drain the land.

The injury to trees by frosts was dis-
cussed. The frost weakens the tree, and
hence it becomes subject to parasitic
attacks. Bacteria enter the injured
parts, multiply, spread, and sour sap
sometimes results. The remedy sug-
gested, which, however, Mr. Bioletti
said would sometimes be found more
theoretical than practical, is to remove
the frost-bitten parts. When this is
impossible it was thought that spraying
with Bordeaux mixture would be ben-
eficial. Whenever there is an injury the
tree is liable to attack by bacteria.

PASSED BY SENATE

Final Disposition Made of the Tariff Bill.

VOTE ON MEASURE WAS 38 TO 28

Much Interest Manifested in the Result.

Senate Committee on Foreign
Relations to Consider
Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—By the de-
cisive vote of 38 to 28 the Tariff Bill
was passed in the Senate shortly be-
fore 5 o'clock today. The culmination
of the long and arduous struggle had
excited the keenest interest and the
floor and galleries of the Senate Cham-
ber were crowded by those anxious
to witness the closing scenes. Speaker
Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of
the members of the House were in the
rear area, while every seat in the
galleries, save those reserved for for-
eign representatives, was occupied.
The main interest centered on the final
vote, and aside from this there was
little of a dramatic character in the
debate.

The early part of the day was spent
on amendments of comparatively mi-
nor importance, the debate branching
into financial and anti-trust channels.
By 4 o'clock the Senators began man-
ifesting their impatience by calls for
"vote, vote," and soon thereafter the
last amendment was disposed of and
the final vote began. There were
many interruptions, as pairs were ar-
ranged, and then at 4:35 o'clock the
Vice-President arose and announced
the passage of the bill: Yeas, 38;
nays, 28. There was no demonstra-
tion, but a few scattered hand-claps
were given as the crowd dispersed.

An analysis of the final vote shows
that the affirmative was cast by 35
Republicans, two Silver Republicans
(Jones, of Nevada, and Mantle), and
one Democrat, McEnery; total, 38. The
negative vote was cast by 25 Demo-
crats, two Populists (Harris, of Kan-
sas, and Turner) and one Silver Re-
publican, Cannon; total, 28.

Following the passage of the bill, a
resolution was agreed to, asking the
House for a conference and Senators
Allison, Aldrich, Platt (of Connec-
ticut), Burrows, Jones, (of Nevada),
Vest, Jones, (of Arkansas), and White
were named as conferees, on the part
of the Senate.

WILL TALK ANNEXATION.

Meeting of Foreign Relations Com- mittee on July 9.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator
Davis, chairman of the Committee on
Foreign Relations, has called a meet-
ing of the committee for Friday, for
the purpose of considering the Hawa-
ian annexation treaty. It is the in-
tention of the friends of annexation
to report the treaty.

DOES NOT DESIRE HAWAII.

Count Okuma Reiterates Previous Statements of Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Wash-
ington Star publishes a noteworthy in-
terview with Count Okuma, Japanese
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This interview was secured by Theo-
dore Noyes, one of the editors of the
Star, who has recently been traveling
in Japan.

The Count protests vigorously
against the new American tariff, which
he says will greatly retard develop-
ment of an important reciprocal trade
between Japan and the United States.
News that the United States has
taken steps toward the annexation of
Hawaii had not then reached Japan,
and Count Okuma did not believe it
possible that the United States would
take any such step.

"Japan recognizes that the relations
between the United States and Ha-
waii are very intimate," said the Ja-
nese leader. "The Americans are in
the majority among the whites. They
own most of the property. They have
a large majority in the present Cab-
inet. As Hawaii lies between the United
States and Japan, somewhat nearer
to the United States, some people on
the Islands have already sought an-
nexation by the United States. But the
Republic should be satisfied with hold-
ing the independence of Hawaii. Both
the United States and Japan have an
interest in maintaining the statu quo."

"What is the present status of the
Hawaiian controversy?" asked Mr.
Noyes.

"For some unknown reason the Ha-

Hawaiian Government has obstructed the entrance of Japanese into the Islands, which it had previously invited.

Three ship loads have been stopped, and not only the people on these ships, but others on their way to Hawaii, have suffered damages. This act is in violation of the treaty.

"The Japanese Government and the Japanese people have no idea of menning the independence of Hawaii. Nothing could be further from their wishes and purpose. They will be quite content if their treaty rights are observed and respected. Japan's position is so just and reasonable that I fully expect a satisfactory settlement by negotiations, and do not apprehend any serious troubles."

"Is it not possible that if the Japanese in Hawaii are permitted to increase until they form a majority in numbers and power they may get beyond control of the far removed home Government and make serious trouble, in spite of the just and friendly attitude of the Government of Japan?"

"I do not entertain any such apprehension. An order issued by the Consul General in Hawaii is now effective throughout the 25,000 immigrants. They are a peaceable and law abiding people, who go there with no other object than money making. Obedience to legal authority is a natural characteristic of them. I don't believe that there would be any trouble if the number were indefinitely increased."

"If the Japanese had a majority of the population, might not they overturn the existing Government and obtain control merely by demanding and securing representation in the Hawaiian legislative body?"

"Most of them don't go there to reside for any length of time. They return to Japan after a few years' money making. The individual Japanese in Hawaii are constantly changing. They have no political interests in the country."

Notwithstanding these reassuring words of Count Okuma, Mr. Noyes, who is a careful observer, gives it as his opinion that if the United States had not taken steps to annex Hawaii, Japan would certainly have done so.

STILL DRY ON MAUI

Band of Kamehameha School on a Tour.

Raspberries are Ripening on Haleakala - Trotting Race Off.

MAUI, July 17.—The Kamehameha School Brass Band, which played at Kahului during the races of the 3d, has been quite prominent on Maui recently. During Monday evening, the 12th, the band gave a moonlight serenade on the lawn of Hon. H. P. Baldwin's residence at Hailu. The program consisted of songs and selections on brass and stringed instruments. On Tuesday evening the band gave a concert in the Hamakua Native Church; reserved seats were sold at \$1 each. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colville, of Paia, were serenaded.

On Thursday evening (the 15th) a dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, of Hailu. Among the 35 or 40 present were: Misses Mary and Martha Alexander, Annie Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Aiken, of Oakland.

On Friday evening (the 16th) a dance was given in the Fifteen Club hall, of Wailuku, in honor of Miss Henrietta Daniels, who departs today for a long visit in Honolulu. The Wailuku Stringed Band furnished the music.

During the week cards have been sent announcing the marriage of Miss Carrie Amelia Beckwith to Mr. John James Hair, to take place at Paia Foreign Church, Tuesday evening, July 27th.

A large delegation of Hailu people go to Honolulu today for the purpose of attending the Smith-Baldwin nuptials on the 29th inst.

Judge S. Kani, of Hana, is visiting in Makawao.

The pony race between "Henrietta" and "Scarface Charlie" occurs today at Spreckels' Park, Kahului.

It is reported that the arrangements for a trotting race between "Watermelon Joe," of Honolulu, and the Kahului horse have not been perfected.

A large crop of grapes has been raised this season on the little Portuguese farms on the Kokomo side of Makawao district.

The drought in the Kula section continues. The corn crop is decidedly uncertain.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken are occupying Olinde House.

Akaka (raspberries) are ripening on Haleakala's slope.

A party consisting of Messrs. Herbert Dickey, Albert Perl and George Aiken, and Dr. R. I. Moore are "doing" the inside of Haleakala's crater.

At San, the Likoi (Makawao) Chinese charcoal burner, has not, as yet, been found. His Chinese friends believe that he met his death in the burning charcoal pit.

Miss Turner is a guest at Maunaloa Seminary.

The Kilauea steamer, Mansen master, is the only vessel moored in Kahului Harbor.

The weather is dry, with scant local showers.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

GAY TIMES IN HILO

Out-of-Town Visitors Join in Celebrating.

Brilliant Reception to British Commissioner Hawes-Town Doings.

HILO, Hawaii, July 15.—During the past week there has been a perpetual round of gaiety. Friends from Hamakua, North Hilo, Puna and Olaa have kept Hilo company in her enjoyments. The celebration of the 5th of July was a grand success; Mother Nature even vied with the celebrants by furnishing absolutely perfect weather to assist in carrying out the program of rejoicing. The baseball game of the forenoon was witnessed by an immense crowd of people. The game resulted in a victory for the Helenees, with a score of 28 to 25.

The yacht race was very pretty. The victorious Mabel, built and owned by H. S. Pratt, won the silver trophy cup by 2 minutes and 8 seconds, the Roderick Dhu, Jr., coming in second and Ashore third. The horse races were slow and the athletic sports claimed the usual interest. The pole vault was most gracefully accomplished by Tony Nelson and Mr. Haley. The ball in the evening was attended by more than 150 people, and was a thoroughly enjoyable dance. The delicious refreshments, furnished by the ladies, were most toothsome. Amongst the out-of-town folks, who joined in the commemorative festivities were James Renton, Albert and Robert Horner, Judge and Mrs. Barnard, Misses Annie and Alice Horner, Misses J. Barnard, Maud Wight, Lillie Dunn, Sophie Rycroft, Mrs. Madden, Harry Rycroft, Abercrombie, James, Ernest Thrum, Colin McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Patten, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest and numberless others.

There were few unpleasant occurrences during the day, and they were of the slightest order. Any number of private picnics, dinners and driving parties were the order of the week, while the visitors were in town, a dinner at the hotel being the event of Tuesday evening.

On Friday evening the Misses Hitchcock entertained a large party of young folks, the principal diversion of the evening being six-handed euchre. At the end refreshments were served. The hospitable home of the Misses Richardson was the scene of a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen on Monday evening. Five or six tables at progressive euchre enlivened the evening hours. The fortunate winners of first prizes were Miss Collins and Mr. Bale.

The Monday Evening Whist Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards this week, and played the usual round of games. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Achilles, who are the first new members to join the club since its organization by charter members, were warmly welcomed into the club on Monday evening.

A wedding reception was held at the home of Hon. and Mrs. F. S. Lyman on Tuesday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Lyman, who were married in Honolulu last week. The Lyman home was most tastefully decorated throughout the interior, and the spacious verandas were enclosed with flags and palm leaves, affording ample space for the many guests who called to meet the young couple and welcome them as permanent residents of Hilo. Mrs. Lyman, as Miss Nettie Hammond, has been a successful teacher at the Makawao Seminary, and more recently at Kamehameha School, and will doubtless prove a valuable assistant to Mr. Lyman, in charge of the Hilo Boarding School.

In response to invitations extended by Mr. C. C. Kennedy, about 200 people were present last evening at the reception tendered by that gentleman to British Commissioner and Consul-General Hawes, at Spreckels' Hall.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the guests began to assemble. They were presented by Mr. Kennedy, the gentleman being assisted by Messdames Robert Forrest, L. Severance, George Ross, J. Richardson. By 9 o'clock dancing was commenced and a gay scene was effected. Refreshments were served at an early hour, but the dancing continued until the morning. The hall was beautifully decorated. Among the Honolulu people present last evening we noticed: British Commissioner Hawes, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Misses Alice Lishman, Misses Martin Buckley, Lawrence, Perry; Messrs. Giles, Cartwright, Marx and others.

The Volcano House was the scene of a gay masquerading party Tuesday evening. The affair was gotten up by Mrs. C. A. Brown and Mrs. George Beckley, and caused no end of merriment and good fun. It was in the nature of a fern and flower masquerade, and some of the costumes of the ladies were arranged with garlands and decorations of ferns. Quite a crowd went up from Olaa to join the guests at the hotel in merry-making.

Mrs. Brown and family and Mrs. Beckley and family will spend some weeks near the shrine of Madame Pele.

Misses Buckley, Lawrence and Kellogg returned from the Volcano yesterday.

Miss Rose Goldsmith, who has been visiting the Pecks at Olaa, leaves per Kinan this evening, en route to her San Francisco home.

Miss Willis, of Wainaku Lawns, leaves for Kona today, to spend some weeks with Mrs. Alex. Cockburn.

Miss Collins, of Oakland, is a guest of Mrs. J. A. Scott at Wainaku Lawns.

The many friends of R. L. Marx, who has been spending his vacation at the Volcano House, and at the Severance home, will regret to see him take his departure. His violin playing

has been greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Severance.

Miss Julia Tanner is now the guest of Mrs. E. D. Baldwin.

Miss Alice Winter, of Hamakua, is making an extended visit at the home of her brother, Frank Winter, at Wainaku.

The John G. North, which arrived at Mahukona last evening, reported having left the Bay City in company with the Santiago on the 3d inst.

Payson Caldwell, who went to the coast a couple of months ago, returned last week. It is understood he has sold his coffee plantation for a large figure.

J. S. Canario leaves for the Coast today, in company with his son, Lawrence, who will remain in school on the other side. Mr. Canario will return soon with his daughters, Misses Mary, Melinda and Anita, who have been in school near Boston for several years.

On Sunday last the remains of John Donahue were interred in the Foreign Cemetery with solemn services, the Rev. C. W. Hill officiating. Mr. Donahue was a native of Mapleton, Canada, and had been an employee of J. R. Wilson for six years. The procession was headed by Hilo Band and followed by a large concourse of friends. Death resulted from aneurism of the aorta.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., Mrs. Frank Winter gave with to a son.

C. C. Kennedy leaves per Kinan en route to Scotland. He will be joined by his family in San Francisco.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your parlor to look well, if you want your guests to understand the meaning of "all the comforts of a home," let them try what really good parlor furniture is.

We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

J. HOPP & CO.
Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,
FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

312 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 13, 1897.

An old writer once remarked, "We never miss the swallows till they're gone." That's all right, the majority of mankind would be pleased to miss them altogether, for as a rule, when they come the fruit "goes." It seems a great shame to permit such a vast quantity of our native fruits to rot upon the ground. With his usual improvidence, man surfeits himself with it during the season and longs for it when unobtainable.

All housewives know how simple it is to preserve the fruit--the only hindrance heretofore has been the want of suitable Preserving Jars.

This is now overcome. We have the very best glass jars yet invented--hermetically sealed and guaranteed to preserve any fruit for years.

Their cost is ridiculously low and we are prepared to stake our reputation on their merits.

Another thing we want to mention here is our all Steel Carver. Something away above the common herd as to quality and finish. It will last a life-time and add years to your lives, when considered as a mental and physical labor-saving contrivance; and following our usual practice, we have marked them down to bed-rock figures.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Mothers

Made Happy

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Titivate Your Homes!

While goods are 'way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

We have an elegantly assorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most complete stock of childrens head gear in the city. Caps in silk of beautiful shades; sun bonnets in silk or fine grade of muslins, beautiful shapes and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more now by Honolulu ladies than ever before, perhaps the price has something to do with it. We are selling them at a low figure. Our assortment includes white or colored with fancy stitching.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TURKEY'S THREAT

She Would Defy Powers and Advance on Athens.

CABINET DISCUSSES CURRENCY

President Wishes to Appoint Commissioners.

Emperor of Morocco May be Coerced by United States—American Citizen Assaulted.

LONDON, July 8.—Greece-Turkish affairs appear to be re-entering an interesting stage. Yesterday the Porte dispatched a circular to the representatives abroad containing a skilful defense of the Turkish case and declining to consider any frontier line of Thessaly north of the River Penios, which it regards as the natural boundary.

It appears that the Sultan has convinced himself that the powers will not resort to coercion as decided, lest the concert of Europe is dissolved. On Sunday he summoned a council of Ministers for an extraordinary sitting at Yildiz Kiosk, with the result that after a heated discussion a report was decided upon in favor of resuming hostilities if peace should not be concluded within a week. The Minister of War has sent a telegram to Edhem Pasha announcing this decision.

This accords with all the news received for the last 10 days. The Turks are rapidly strengthening their positions in Thessaly, massing troops at Dhomo, fortifying Valerino, and in other ways entrenching themselves firmly. The Thessaly harvest has already been reaped by Turkish soldiers, and large quantities of grain have been stored at Ellassona.

According to a circumstantial report of a conversation between the Sultan and an officer of his household, Abdul Hamed complained that the war had been forced upon him, and when he was victorious Europe refused him either indemnity or territory. Therefore he intended to resist to the utmost. He said: "We have nothing to fear. These powers failed to coerce Vassos and his 2,000 adventurers, so what can they do against 300,000 victorious troops in Roumania? Supposing they wished to coerce who would undertake the task? I have information from all the capitals of Europe indicative of the indecision of the powers. Edhem was a fool not to have surrounded the Greek Army and advanced on Athens, but he may be there yet. If no concessions are made within a few days I shall give orders to advance. We can dictate our terms from the Acropolis. Everything is ready for immediate action."

According to this report the Sultan discussed the possibility of Russia and Germany attempting coercion, and declared that he was entirely ready to meet them both. The foregoing may be perhaps only a bluff, and it is even alleged in some quarters, among others by Italian Admiral Canovas at Crete, that peace is actually in view. But it is significant that General Smolenski had a conference with King George and M. Ralli at Athens today, and will start for Thermopylae tomorrow to assume command of the First Division. The distress of Greece and stagnation of trade and industry have become very serious. In Crete there are signs of continued unrest. The Mohammedans of Candia are preparing to attack the wealthy Christians in the town of Archanes.

VIENNA, July 8.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt today warns Turkey that the harmony of the powers is not impaired, and that the policy of the Turkish Government is doomed to failure if it counts upon a disagreement. The Fremdenblatt adds: "Russia and France, like the other powers, have agreed that the negotiations must be brought to a close, and the Porte must become convinced that its attempts to deduce extreme consequences from Turkish victories are vain, and must fall before the firm will of Europe."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. The Present Congress Will Consider It—Discussed by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President McKinley called a special meeting of the Cabinet for today.

After a discussion lasting over an hour the cabinet decided that the President should send to Congress a message recommending legislation providing for a committee to adjust the currency question of the country.

It is the expectation of the President that the subject will receive the attention of Congress during the present extra session.

The message itself is written and is short. Its principal feature is a quotation from the President's inaugural address on the financial subject.

The tariff bill was not considered at the meeting today, except in its bearing on the currency commission proposition.

The President will ask authority to name nine Commissioners and for an appropriation for the expenses of the Commission, but will not make a suggestion as to the political or other composition of the Commission, nor will he make any suggestion as to the lines of investigation. He will himself

call attention to the necessity of reform in our currency and national banking laws and state that in his opinion reform is equally important with the enactment of a protective tariff law.

THE SILVER QUESTION. France to Co-Operate With United States in the Negotiations.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "Three special envoys sent by the United States to negotiate with the European powers for a settlement of the silver question on international lines have two embassies behind them in place of one. They have produced so good an impression upon the French Government during their stay in Paris that the French embassy in London has been instructed to co-operate with the American embassy at such conferences and negotiations as may be conducted with the British Government. It has been known that M. Melne and the French Ministry are outspoken in expressing their sympathy for the object of their mission, and the promising of their concurrence would not be wanting for the triumph of the cause of national bi-metallism on international lines, but it has not been suspected that the French Government would be prepared to lend diplomatic, as well as moral support, to this movement of the McKinley administration in favor of bi-metallism.

Nevertheless, it is true that the envoys, in their negotiations with the foreign office and the chancellor of the exchequer, have the hearty co-operation of the French and American embassies. What was originally an effort on the part of the McKinley administration to carry out the pledges of the Republican platform respecting bi-metallism, grounded upon the international agreement, has become already a joint movement on the part of the United States and France to bring about a settlement of the monetary question through the action of a new conference. France is the natural ally of the United States in this movement, because she has greater interest than any other European state in bi-metallism. The Bank of France contains in its vaults \$255,000,000 in silver, which has been withdrawn from circulation. Both Governments have a common interest in an adjustment of this monetary question, which has caused a disturbance throughout the commercial world. They are naturally supporting each other in the negotiations now opening in London.

DEPEW ON BRYANISM. Thinks Boy Orator Will be President if Good Times Fall to Materialize.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Graphic today publishes an interview with Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, in which he says: "Bryanism is only another name for discontent with existing conditions. For three years the American farmer has had no paying market for his produce or live stock. Miners and manufacturers have had a tentative and spasmodic, but not regular business, and labor has found no steady employment."

"This gave an opportunity for new men with new fads to say that they had a patent remedy or financial cure, all of which will start the wheels of industry, give good markets and full employment. Bryanism represents this alleged cure and hope. It was defeated by a campaign of education and promise of prosperity with the new administration and protective tariff; also stability in currency. The disappearance of Bryanism in the year 1900, at the next presidential election, depends upon the fulfillment of these promises. If we get the promised legislation and then have good times, Bryanism is dead. If we do not, then there will be such an increase of uneasiness and discontent as will sweep the country for Mr. Bryan or some other experimenter with financial and industrial theories."

COERCED BY MEN-OF-WAR. The Emperor of Morocco Must Listen to America's Complaint.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The Emperor of Morocco is to be coerced by American men-of-war, in order that punishment may be inflicted upon one of his subjects, who assaulted an American citizen. The vessels are on their way to Tangier. They are the San Francisco, flagship, and the Raleigh. The San Francisco is expected to reach Tangier in a few hours. The Raleigh will arrive at her destination the latter part of the week.

The orders of the San Francisco and Raleigh were the result of a request received by the State Department from Consul-General David N. Burke, stationed at Tangier. Mr. Burke announced that an American citizen had been brutally assaulted, and that he had asked the Moorish Government to arrest and punish the American's assailant, and that up to the present time there were no indications that the request would be granted.

HELP FOR THE CUBANS. A Filibustering Party Landed in Havana Province.

HAVANA, July 8.—An expedition of Cuban filibusters from Florida is reported to have landed on Sunday in Havana province, at the mouth of the Jaruco River. A Spanish gunboat, cruising along the coast, endeavored to intercept the expedition, but without success. When the cruiser arrived at the spot and disembarked marines, they were fired upon and driven to the boats by a strong rebel force in ambush. After a brief bombardment of the insurgent position, the warship hurried to Havana for reinforcements. When she returned the filibusters had already left with their munitions and supplies for Castillo's headquarters in the Tapaste hills, closely pursued by a Spanish column, which marched overland from the Minas to intercept their movements.

President Faure as Arbitrator.

NEW YORK, July 7.—R. F. Guardi, secretary of the Costa Rican Legation at Paris, arrived in this city today on the White Star liner Teutonic. "President Faure," he said, "has just consented to act as arbitrator in the dispute

between Costa Rica and the United States of Colombia concerning a tract of 6,000 square miles on the border of the two countries. Costa Rica claims it was part of her territory when she belonged to Spain and the United States of Colombia asserts that it is hers. So far it has a meagre population. There is one city there, Bocas del Toro, but the soil is not rich. There are mines, however, with great possibilities. Senator Guardi will sail for Costa Rica shortly.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE. German Investigation Commission Makes Its Report.

VIENNA, July 6.—The special commission sent to India to study the bubonic plague reports that in a majority of cases the bacilli enters the body through the skin, although they sometimes enter through the lungs or by the tonsils. The period of incubation is from four to five days. The rat appears to be the only animal spontaneously affected, and it is not likely the disease will enter Europe under the present methods of supervision, except perhaps through rats in ships.

Awarded Damages.

LONDON, July 7.—In the libel action of Andrew Atteridge against E. F. Knight, Soudan war correspondent of the Daily Chronicle and Times, of London, the jury awarded the plaintiff £1,000 damages. Knight wrote a letter, accusing Atteridge of cowardice in remaining in the rear with the baggage, and of selfish and neglectful conduct towards a colleague, Henry Garrett, correspondent of the New York Herald, who died of cholera in the Soudan on July 26, 1896.

Blow at Allen Labor.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 1.—The Common Council has begun a war against Allen labor. Tonight it adopted unanimously a resolution revoking the franchise of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railway, if within 30 days from date the company does not discharge all aliens employed by it. If at the end of that time the company persists in having alien labor, its tracks in this city will be torn up.

Still Reaching Out.

WINNIPEG, July 6.—John D. Rockefeller, the capitalist, is becoming largely interested in Lake of the Woods mines. He deposited a check for \$84,000 in a Rat Portage bank this week, through his agent, in payment for a recently purchased property not far from Rat Portage.

State Printing Office Shut Down.

SACRAMENTO, June 30.—The State Printing Office virtually closed down today, owing to Governor Budd's veto of the appropriations for the ensuing two years. The only work now being done is the finishing of some printing for the University, to be paid for from its endowment fund.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

ROME, July 7.—Three strong earthquake shocks were felt last night at Voltri and vicinity.

PARIS, July 8.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that in the second attack on Canudos the Government troops captured the town and literally annihilated the fanatics.

MADRID, July 8.—The Queen Regent has pardoned 108 Cubans, who had been deported to Spanish penal settlements at Ceuta, Fernando and Chaffarlan Islands. The men pardoned will be permitted to return to Cuba.

PARIS, July 7.—Reports from the South of France show that the destruction by floods is greater than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate.

PLYMOUTH, July 8.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Normania, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed the North German Lloyd steamer Spree in tow of the British steamer Maine, heading for Queenstown.

LONDON, July 8.—The Condition of Mme. Lillian Nordica, prima donna, who is ill at the Hotel Savoy, has grown rapidly worse during the night, and now occasions her friends the greatest anxiety. Physicians are in constant attendance.

CALCUTTA, July 7.—The dispatch of troops yesterday evening to intercept the striking mill hands up the Hoogliek, who were said to be preparing to march on this city 8,000 strong, to reinforce the rioters here, has had an excellent effect. The mill hands and rioters have dispersed, and all is now quiet here.

PARIS, July 7.—A paper was read before the Academy of Science yesterday recording the experiments of the French aeronaut, Tatin, at Carquezee, in emulation of Professor Langley's experiments on the Potomac with a steam flying machine. It attained a speed of 18 metres per second, as against Professor Langley's 10, but the length of the run was only 140 metres, as against Professor Langley's kilometre.

Sniffen Captured.

Young Sniffen, the lad who waylaid a Japanese on the road to Palama about a month ago, was brought down from Hawaii on the Helene to answer to the charge of assault. It will be remembered that immediately the case was reported at the police station, Detective Kaapa started out after Sniffen, who, getting wind of the fact that the officer was after him, sneaked off to Hawaii to defeat the ends of justice. He was tracked and is now safe in jail, awaiting trial.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE! With Genuine Hawaiian Tree. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE. Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots, Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal. J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL. DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order. The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Plated Forks and Spoons

Are not recognized by us as fancy goods; we sell them with as little ceremony as nails or sash weights—a fact, we think, that it will be worth your while to remember.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Hawaiian Hagey Institute

HONOLULU, H. I. For the Treatment of Alcoholic, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Other Kindred Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort Private carriage entrance on lane, Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice and treatment. One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the Islands or from abroad.

Patients under treatment have free use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President; W. R. Castle, Vice President; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear, Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR, Manager, Pro Tem.

Telephone, 706. 4624-A6m 1869-6m

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Manalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... July 20 ... Tuesday ... Oct. 13
Friday ... July 30 ... Friday ... Oct. 23
Tuesday ... Aug. 10 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 3
Friday ... Aug. 20 ... Friday ... Nov. 13
Tuesday ... Aug. 30 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 23
Friday ... Sep. 10 ... Friday ... Dec. 3
Tuesday ... Sep. 20 ... Tuesday ... Dec. 14
Friday ... Oct. 1 ... Friday ... Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Manalea, Manalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... July 27 ... Tuesday ... Oct. 13
Friday ... Aug. 6 ... Friday ... Oct. 23
Tuesday ... Aug. 17 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 3
Friday ... Aug. 27 ... Friday ... Nov. 13
Tuesday ... Sep. 7 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 23
Friday ... Sep. 17 ... Friday ... Dec. 3
Tuesday ... Sep. 27 ... Tuesday ... Dec. 14
Friday ... Oct. 7 ... Friday ... Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month. No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897

THE FUR SEAL QUESTION.

Some two months ago, the Hon. John W. Foster, who, it will be remembered, visited Honolulu last year, was appointed by President McKinley, on a special mission to Russia, England and Japan, to secure the co-operation of those governments in obtaining a modification of the regulations established some years since, by the Paris tribunal of arbitration, for the protection of the fur seals in the North Pacific and Behring Sea islands. It has been found that the regulations then adopted proved ineffectual on account of the roving character of the seals, and particularly of the females. These animals have their breeding places on the Pribyloff Islands in the Behring Sea, and often go very long distances in search of food, which is found in certain localities, in the same way as sperm whales have their ocean feeding grounds. The seal hunters follow them, and often secure males and females indiscriminately hundreds of miles from their home.

The arbitration court fixed sixty miles from the breeding grounds as the limit, within which it is unlawful to kill seals. But as distances at sea are often a mere guess, the hunters pay little regard to where they are, if only out of sight of land or of the war vessels that happen to be cruising around them. It is very questionable whether any regulations prohibiting the killing of seals within certain months will prove effectual, as it is now well known that during the cold winter months, the seals, both male and female, accompanied by their young, often migrate to warmer localities where their food abounds, and return home when the weather moderates.

Just what Mr. Foster's instructions were, has not been made public, but he succeeded in making a treaty with Russia, which was promptly signed. At the latest date, he was in London where he hoped to make a similar treaty with England and also with Japan, through the Japanese Minister resident in England. It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to Washington who is now in England, favors the views of the American Government and may assist in making a treaty similar to that with Russia.

It has been suggested in one of the fur trade journals, "that the government prohibit the importation of female skins, and make it a misdemeanor to have them in possession. As radical as this measure may appear, it would merely be justice, for as long as it is unlawful for an American citizen to catch the female seal it should be unlawful to handle or to expose it for sale."

Another mode has been suggested by President Jordan of Stanford University, who is one of the Behring Sea Commission, and has visited the seal islands, and we believe is now there on a second visit. His suggestion is given in the following paragraph in the April number of the Forum: "If we fail to secure a remedy through mutual agreement with Great Britain we can ourselves destroy pelagic sealing by branding the females and herding the males during August. Experiments carried on by us show that the female pups can be branded so as to destroy the value of the skin, without injury to the animal. This is a safe and effective method, and should be tried if it should be impossible to secure fair play. But now that the conditions are clearly understood,

there is no good reason why the matter cannot be honorably and amicably adjusted, to the satisfaction of all the nations concerned."

The following paragraph from the same source is equally interesting: "Each adult female fur seal found on the feeding grounds in Behring Sea has a pup on the island and dependent upon her for nourishment. It has been clearly demonstrated the past summer that the pup fur seal does not feed on other food than its mother's milk while it remains on the islands. It necessarily follows that whenever the mother seal dies or is killed before weaning, the pup, however large or vigorous, must starve to death. In 1896, 16,019 pups dead from starvation were found on St. Paul and St. George. These deaths resulted from the killing of the mothers at sea. And not only does the death of the mother involve the death of her nursing offspring, but, since the cows are never permitted by the bulls to leave the harems in the short interval between the birth of the pup and reimpregnation it also involves the death of the unborn pup. The death of a nursing female fur seal, therefore, involves the loss of three lives, and is wasteful and ruinous in the extreme. Since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female fur seals have been killed at sea, 300,000 pups have been starved to death on land, and 400,000 unborn pups destroyed."

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

This body, which convened at Washington early in May last, closed its session about the 15th of June. The first four weeks were occupied with a full and free discussion of the various topics which had been planned for their work, most of which have been adopted, but not all. As the result of their deliberations, the following changes have been made:

1. Corea has been admitted into the Union, and consequently Corea stamps will be in demand, by stamp collectors, if by no one else. China and the Free Orange State of South Africa still remain out, though both sent notices that they wished to join as soon as they can make the necessary arrangements.

2. New regulations have been adopted regarding the heavy charges for carrying foreign mails through various countries, notably the United States, Canada, France, and other European countries. The charges for carrying such mails are to be reduced, and may eventually be abolished.

3. Uniform colors are to be used for postage stamps. As we understand this regulation, all one cent stamps are to be printed in the various countries in the same color. And so with the 2, 3, 4, 5 and other denominations, each different stamp in a different color, but the same color to be used by every nation, for the same denomination. This regulation will no doubt be carried out. But what a harvest it will make for stamp collectors, who will require to double the size and number of their albums.

4. Unpaid international postal cards, which have heretofore been charged ten cents each, will hereafter have to pay four cents, or the double rate only.

5. Type-written circulars, in quantities of twenty or more in a package, will be classed as printed circulars.

6. The weight limit allowable for sample packages is increased from 250 to 350 grams, or about twelve and a half ounces.

7. Objects of natural history are hereafter to be classed as samples, and will pay same as No. 6.

8. No universal postage stamp, adapted to the use of all countries can at present be adopted, owing to the complex values of money in different countries. Probably

a decimal system of currency, will have to be introduced somewhat after the metric system of weights and measures.

After finishing its work, as above, the Postal Congress was invited by the American Postoffice Department, to take an excursion through the country, which was of course accepted. A special train of nine palace cars,—the finest that the Pennsylvania Railroad could furnish—and most superb coaches they were, probably on a scale never seen in Europe. About 140 guests including many ladies of the delegates, left Washington on the 5th of June. Besides the princely coaches, were four sleepers, with composite, department, observation and two dining cars. No train ever was sent out fitted more gorgeously for comfort and pleasure than this for the Postal Congress. The route was through Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Niagara Falls, Albany, Boston, New York and Philadelphia. At the latter three cities the delegates were received and entertained in a princely manner, by Governors, Mayors, and other high officials, as probably no Postal Congress was ever entertained before.

On arrival back at Washington, a closing session of the Congress was held, at which the next was appointed to convene in the city of Rome, in the year 1903. Before closing, a presentation of sets of silver service was made to the presiding officer, one of the assistants to the Postmaster General, and to other officials. These presentations called out addresses and responses which indicated good feeling on the part of all concerned in the Congress. The American postal authorities have certainly equalled if not surpassed any previous session of the Congress, in the hospitality shown to the foreign delegates, which will result in international good will and respect for America and Americans.

In this connection the following paragraph from the Fortnightly Review for June, shows what an influence the penny-postage stamps have exerted in making Queen Victoria popular.

The Queen has witnessed the entire growth of the nervous system given to the planet by electric telegraphy—a growth mainly due to British enterprise. It was held in germ by the penny postage that began early in her reign. The Queen's head, when the Queen was young and her profile pretty, became an envelope and newspaper wrappers the symbol of cheap and rapid communication by letter. No circumstance that I can think of helped more to build up that popularity, which has become the instrument of so much good, than the penny postage stamp. We do not think of it now, because we are so used to it. But I can remember the time when the Queen's head, as the postage stamp was then called, was new to many. In the prestige that cheap arrangement brought her, she much more than made up for the prerogatives she waived in her attempts to be a true constitutional Queen. The Queen's head had formerly only been seen over public houses. But Rowland Hill brought home to every family where a letter was delivered the idea of a young Queen who had come to reign on a quite new and superior basis. A mania for postage stamps sprang up. Stamp fanatics promised thousands of pounds for benevolent objects if so many stamps that had passed through the Post Office could be furnished them against a certain date. Louis Napoleon was so much struck with the increased prestige of the Queen through the penny stamp that when elected President he lost no time in having a three-half-penny stamp struck with his profile on it. Doubtless it helped to open his road to empire.

And it may be added that the humble postage stamps, printed here in Honolulu in 1851, from common types, have helped to spread the name and fame of Hawaii into every country, state and village of the world, wherever stamps are collected and albums for them are prized. And more than this, these very plain looking stamps are now the most highly-prized of any in the world, the last sale of a genuine 13-cent numeral having realized about \$3,000. This stamp belonged to Mr. Ayer of Bangor, Maine, who acknowledged to the writer of this, that he had made the sale to a London collector, as reported in the papers.

"THE LOG OF THE MAYFLOWER."

For more than a century past, an old volume, known by the above title, was missing and supposed to have been destroyed in some way. It was an account of the voyage and arrival of the New England pilgrims, who landed in Plymouth Bay in 1620, written by William Bradford, the first governor of the colony. Quite recently, Mr. Bayard, then American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, learned that this missing volume was in the library of the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, England. It is supposed to have been taken from Boston during the revolutionary war and carried to England, but by whom, or how it came to that library, no one living knows. On learning the fact of its existence, he sought and received permission to examine it, and found that it was indeed the long lost treasure—the original volume is in the hand writing of Governor Bradford, and apparently in perfect condition. He then said to the resident bishop, who had charge of the library and the premises, that he thought it ought to be returned to Boston where it belonged. The bishop replied that it could not be given up without the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The latter prelate readily consented, provided permission was obtained from Queen Victoria. This was finally secured, and on his return recently from England, he brought the precious manuscript volume with him. Although called "The Log of the Mayflower," it is really a history of the departure of the pilgrims in the Mayflower, their arrival in Massachusetts Bay, and subsequent history for twenty-five years. Consequently it is prized very highly as an original record.

Recent Boston papers are filled with reports of the proceedings which took place in the hall of representatives in that city, when ex-minister Bayard delivered the volume to Governor Wolcott, in the presence of a very large assemblage. After narrating the circumstances attending the finding and recovery of it, he refers, in his address, to a similar incident, not generally known, of valuable old records returned to the British Government, where they belonged:

At the close of the last century a library in Philadelphia voluntarily returned to the British Government certain documents and records which dealt with happenings in England during the reign of King James. The return of this book to you is an echo of the kindly act of your countrymen in the city of Philadelphia 100 years ago. It is that action which, more than anything else, brought about your joy in having this book returned to you today. My ancestors were French Protestants who were compelled to seek safety for their lives and consciences in Holland. Fifty years afterward a little party from England, under the leadership of John Robinson, was also forced to seek the same asylum. Time passed on, and both parties sought "soul-freedom" in the new country, and the Huguenot family from which I draw my name found that which they sought in what was then New Amsterdam. And is it not fitting that I, who have in my veins the blood of the persecuted Huguenot, should present to your Government the log of the English emigrants who left their country to seek here peace and freedom?

Governor Wolcott, in receiving the volume on behalf of the State, said:

In this precious volume which I hold in my hands—the gift of England to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—is told the noble, simple story of the Plymouth plantation. In the midst of suffering and privation and anxiety the pious hand of William Bradford here set down in ample detail the history of the enterprise from its inception to the year 1647. From him we may learn "that all great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages." As the official representative of the Commonwealth, I receive it, sir, at your hands, pledge the faith of the Commonwealth that for all time it shall be guarded in accordance with the terms of the decree under which it is delivered into her possession as one of her chiefest treasures. I express the thanks of the Commonwealth for the priceless gift. And I venture the prophecy that for countless years to come and to untold thousands these mute pages shall eloquently speak of high resolve, great suffering and heroic endurance made possible by an absolute faith in the over-ruling providence of Almighty God.

An exciting election recently took place in Toronto, Canada, to decide whether the street cars should be allowed to run there on Sundays. The company's charter forbids it, but a clause in it provides that the question may be submitted to a popular vote, not often than once in every five years. Toronto is peopled largely by the Scotch, who are noted as being very religious, and strict in the observance of the Sabbath. The city has a population of over 200,000, and is growing fast. It has over 200 churches. On Sundays all church-goers are expected to walk, as the distance is not generally a long one, there being a church on nearly every second or third block throughout the city. The election campaign on this car question proved to be the most exciting ever held in the city. The company made every effort to stir up voters for the Sunday cars, while their opponents were equally active in drumming up anti-car voters. For a few days it seemed as though this was the all-absorbing topic. The company spared no expense, and free rides were the order of election day. Out of a total vote of over 32,000, the Sunday cars won by a majority of 479. No new election can be held on this question for five years, by that time, it will be found that they have come to stay. There can be no doubt that Sunday cars are a great convenience to many church-goers, and they certainly are a luxury to the poorer laboring classes for whom Sunday is often their only day for obtaining an outing. They are here in Honolulu a great convenience for many church-goers, who live at a distance from church, and have no horse or carriage, and it surely can be no worse to step into a car than to harness a horse and drive to church. If Sunday cars and ferries are evils, they are necessary evils, which in the end are productive of more good than harm. The experience of Toronto's citizens during the coming five years will probably convince them of this.

Our sister city, Hilo, is to be congratulated on its spirited celebration of the Fourth of July, following so closely, as it did, the diamond jubilee of Victoria's reign, which was also kept in a manner that reflected credit on all who joined in it. The fact is, these anniversaries help wonderfully to brighten the patriotic flame, which should burn in every true patriot's breast, and help also to enforce the truth of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. With the customary early salutes, the parade of the antiques, base ball, yacht races, a spirited oration, sports, and a crowd of several thousand spectators, winding up with a ball in the evening—what more could be desired? Then the opening of the new church was opportune. This edifice, by the way, is a handsome and commodious building, capable of seating comfortably about three hundred persons, and is provided with a fine organ. Such a structure furnishes one of the best evidences of the prosperity and moral sentiment of a community. We bid God speed to Hilo's prosperity.

The one day's later advice brought by the Warrimoo from Victoria, contain the interesting item that the tariff bill had passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 28, in which was restored the clause relative to Hawaiian products which was adopted by the House of Representatives. The bill on reaching the lower house, would at once be given to a joint committee of the two houses, to adjust the differences. This may take several days. The Australia will bring San Francisco dates to the 13th inst., by which time the tariff bill must have passed both houses, and have become a law. Judging from previous extra sessions, it seems

very doubtful whether a quorum of the Senate could be kept together long enough to transact any other business except that relating to the tariff, for which alone Congress was called together.

The contractors are rushing the building of the new Pali road and work will shortly be commenced on the cliffs overhanging the old road. The wisdom of following the suggestion of the contractors, to close the steep road down the Pali to traffic while blasting is in progress, cannot be denied. Blasting is always attended with more or less danger, and however careful the workmen on the Pali road may be, there is the possibility of boulders rolling over the edge and menacing the lives of those ascending. During the cholera epidemic the road was closed for six weeks with no serious inconvenience to business on the other side of the island. Too great precaution cannot be taken where the personal safety of the traveling public is concerned.

The news from Turkey looks very much as though the Turks meant to annihilate Greece; they may undertake to carry out their threat by pushing their forces to the city of Athens. The Greeks certainly cannot stop them, and the next question is will England, France and Italy undertake to do it, with the prospect of a general European war.

CAPTAIN HAWES INJURED.

H. B. M. Commissioner Encountered Rough Weather.

Word has been received that during Commissioner Hawes' journey to Hilo the steamer met with rough weather along the Hamakua coast, during which the Commissioner was thrown violently to the floor, sustaining several severe bruises. With careful nursing he recovered sufficient to attend a ball, given in Hilo several days after his arrival.

A petition, signed by 200 residents of Kailhi, has been presented to Manager Paine, asking for the extension of the tram line to that part of town.

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Pure. Liver Pills; easy to take, easy to operate, too.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu, ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One black horse, branded "y" on left hind leg. Finder will please inform the People's Ice Company and receive reward. 4659-11 1891tf

STARS WINNERS

Regiments Put up Very Unlucky Ball.

Gorman Broke the Series of Circles—Mayne Not Equal to Task.

The only force that kept Mayne from being batted out of the box on Saturday was his toe plates; they weighted him down so that he stayed in all right, but the Star boys batted him whither they listeth. On the practice games during the week the Regiment boys showed up in likely form, catching the ball easily with one finger or with their feet. But good practice does not always proceed good playing, and instead of their catching the ball "with their teeth," as Hennessy put it, they fell all over it, and it looked at times as though they just went out in the field to help the Star boys make a few runs. Perfect order reigned in the grand stand, and men who have been accustomed to smoke in the ladies' section were invited by Captain Bowers to give up the practice or take seats with the boys.

The Stars were first to bat, and Lishman struck the first ball and flew out to Moore. Hart hit short to Kiley at center, for Kiley failed to run up on it, and the batter made first. Wilder fanned out Mahuka singled to left and rapid running brought him home on Pahau's hit to center. Sam Wood made an infield hit that brought Pahau home, but the batter went out.

One fair and two foul flies were the diseases which carried off Bower, Moore and Luahiwa for the Regiment team.

Koki hit to Moore and went out at first. Then Mayne began to weaken, and McNichol got his base on balls and second on an undisputed balk. Lishman hit to Mayne and went out at first. McNichol could not run enough to make third; a double play retired him with Lishman.

Kiley made a hit to left for a single, but Gorman's hit to third put him out at second. Kaanohi, out at first on hit to Hart, and Davis sent the ball right into McNichol's hands in right field. Gorman did not get beyond second base.

Three runs in the third were enough to convince the friends of the Regiment team that they were not in it. Hart was struck by the ball, and trotted to first. Wilder surprised everyone by jabbing the ball down to the corner of the center field, and made a three-bagger. Hart came home. Mahuka sent the ball to left, and Duncan made a very neat single-handed stop, so that the batter did not get beyond first. Wilder came home on it. Pahau went out at first on a sacrifice; Babbitt took first on balls. Woods hit to right and brought Mahuka home, Hart out at plate and Koki at first.

Duncan hit for a single, but Mayne flew out, and by prompt handling of the ball by Hart, Duncan went out at first. Bower went out on foul fly to Wilder.

McNichol hit to Mayne, who muffed and let him amble to first. Lishman took a base on balls. Hart died at first on an infield hit. Wilder flew out to Kaanohi at short. Moore played so slow that McNichol came home. Mahuka's hit to center brought Lishman home. Mahuka came home. Then Moore, Luahiwa and Kiley went out in one, two, three order for the Regiment's half inning.

Pahau flew out to Bower at third. Babbitt went out at first on a short hit to Moore. Woods hit to center for a base and stole second. Koki took first on balls. McNichol's hit to right brought Woods and Koki home. McNichol went out at third.

The Regiments again retired in one, two, three order, no one getting beyond first.

Lishman took a base on balls. Hart drove to center and Kiley's slow fielding allowed Lishman to make the plate. That was the tally of the inning. Wilder, Hart and Mahuka dropped out of sight.

Then the Regiments had an inning, but they merely played with it. Moore made a hit after two men were out, and Luahiwa struck out, so that he did not get beyond second.

In the seventh inning Babbitt, Woods and Koki made runs on a hit to second by Woods.

Gorman swatted the ball to center fence, after Kiley had gone out on a hit to third. Gorman made third on his hit, and afterward stole home on a passed ball. Kaanohi, Moore and Duncan dropped out.

Hart, Wilder and Mahuka died before they could leave the plate, and then the Regiments got in and hustled for three runs, and in the same inning the Stars made a ring around.

The playing by the Regiment team was manifestly bad, so bad as to create much adverse comment. Mayne was so nervous that he put the ball just where the Star boys could hit it. Following is the score:

STARS.	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Lishman, ss.	3 2 0 3 2 0
Hart, 3b.	4 2 2 2 6 1
Wilder, c.	5 1 1 5 0 0
Mahuka, 2b.	5 2 3 3 2 1
Pahau, 1b.	4 1 1 10 0 1
Babbitt, p.	4 1 1 1 1 1
Woods, cf.	5 2 2 1 0 0
Koki, lf.	4 2 1 1 0 0
McNichol, rf.	3 1 2 2 0 1
Total	37 14 13 27 11 5

REGIMENTS.	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Bower, 3b.	5 1 0 3 1 0
Moore, 2b.	4 0 0 5 6 3
Luahiwa, rf.	4 1 0 0 1 2
Kiley, cf.	3 1 0 0 1 1
Gorman, c.	4 1 2 4 2 1
Kaanohi, ss.	4 0 0 2 2 2
Davis, 1b.	4 0 2 11 1 1
Duncan, lf.	4 0 2 0 0 0
Mayne, p.	4 0 0 0 4 0
Total	36 4 7 27 17 10

SUMMARY.

Earned runs: Stars, 4. Two-base hit: Gorman. Three-base hit: Gorman and Wilder. Stolen bases: Babbitt, 2; Lishman and Hart, 2; Pahau, Woods and Luahiwa, 2; Moore. Sacrifice hit: Pahau. Double plays: Hart and Pahau; Hart, Mahuka and Pahau; Moore, Davis and Bower; Kaanohi, Moore and Davis. Base on balls: Off Mayne, 6; off Babbitt, 1. Struck out: By Babbitt, 3; by Gorman, 1. Hit by pitched balls: Hart, Wilder, Mayne. Time: Two hours. Umpire: George Angus. Scorer: W. M. Blackley.

STANDING OF CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Stars	4	4	.500
Regiment	4	4	.500
St. Louis	4	4	.500

PROFESSOR MEAD

Lectures Before Teachers at Summer School.

Dr. Brown's Course Continued. Interest in School Increases.

The large number of teachers present yesterday morning at the Summer School shows that the interest in the work is keeping up. Dr. Brown addressed the second section at 9 a. m. on the subject of "Vagueness and Perfection." Dr. Brown pointed out that in a good picture there is plenty of detail in the foreground, and that the background must suggest distance, vagueness. A good sermon has some particular detail well worked out, but the distant and remote is given some value. So in the case of teachers. They must attend to the detail of education, but they must not forget to lead the pupil on to aspirations to reach that which is beyond.

In some branches of instruction, perfection can be attained; for example, in arithmetic. The work is capable of being done perfectly. This perfection should be insisted upon; a few mistakes should not be allowed to pass. Perfection must be demanded. In other branches, as English, it is impossible to attain complete perfection in a short time, but some particular point should be made important, so that the work in that line may be perfect. The reason that many teachers do not get perfect work from their pupils is that they do not expect it. Remembering that perfection is the aim, the teacher should not allow incorrect models to be presented to the child.

At the same time, the teacher is to be pitied who works for merely mechanical detail. Let us have some sense of the beyond, of vagueness. Dr. Brown illustrated his point by a reference to the Nebula hypothesis. This world, this solar system was, in a remote past, formed from "star dust." The astronomer frequently meets with this "star dust," and there is plenty of it left for the formation of new worlds. The teacher must have new star dust constantly in reserve. He must be able to create new worlds for his pupils, otherwise he will become like the moon—lifeless.

At 1 p. m. yesterday the members of the Summer School and several visitors assembled in the assembly room of the High School to listen to an address by Professor Mead, of Chicago University.

Professor Mead took as his subject "The Relationship Between Play and Education." He said that we are apt to believe that there is a great distance between work and play. The kindergarten, however, combine work with play in their kindergartens. The spontaneous activity of the child is made use of in the kindergartens. This is following Nature's plan. We see the lower animals gaining their education by means of play. The kitten learns by means of play, the way to catch a mouse and thereby gain a living. In schools the end to be gained is constantly kept in view, and the means to the end is school discipline. The university appeals to the interest of the student. But in the grades between the kindergarten and the university it has been customary to eliminate wholly or in part the question of the spontaneous interest of the pupil. It has been considered by some that another grade is necessary between the kindergarten and the primary school. In some primary schools, however, the kindergarten methods of play are carried on. Professor Mead gave instances of children being allowed to use real coin with which to work, and it was his opinion that by this method, the number work of two years could be done in one year. Everything done by the spontaneous activity of the child is more direct than that done by school discipline. It is to be noted that the child's acts of play are isolated; he has no thought for the end in view. He is interested in the process itself. The teacher who can lay hold of this spontaneous activity taps a great reservoir of energy. We cannot suddenly change our entire school system, but we can do a great deal to utilize this activity in the school room. In this age we are making a study of the child. We treat children better. We get nearer to him.

The several annual accounts of W. O. Smith, guardian of the Bridges minors, the Pahau minors, the Edwin Holt minors and the Bray minors, were filed yesterday.

In a complaint filed yesterday by

Tuck Chew Company against the Ma-ke Sugar Company, the plaintiff states that certain lands were leased from the defendant in 1894 and that in January last the plaintiff was evicted. For the loss of buildings and other necessary appurtenances \$107,848.50 damages is claimed.

Keolohakane Aki asks the Court for restoration of certain portions of land at Kapalama from Napahuekolu et al., which, it is claimed, were unlawfully seized.

The Kwong Fung Wai Company vs. W. Wa Yat et al., claims that the affairs of the company have become mixed up on account of a transfer, and asks that the defendants render a full account of all actions relating to the business and that they be restrained from disposing of certain notes given by the plaintiff.

Raymond Reyes has filed an inventory of the property of Daniel Kihlman, of which he is the guardian.

The annual accounts of J. Alfred Magoon, as guardian of A. Wenner, were filed yesterday.

Henry Smith filed his bond yesterday as commissioner in the case of Maria Ena et al. vs. Lot K. Lane.

James A. Thompson was appointed by Judge Carter yesterday a commissioner to compute the amount due Claus Spreckels & Co. and to sell the lands mentioned in their case against Kia Nahaolelua and Elizabeth Nahaolelua.

George Andrews has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late John Kennedy.

The will of John Comancho was admitted to probate yesterday. Real, \$900; personal, \$150. Embelina Comancho was appointed administratrix. An order was handed down by Judge Carter yesterday, confirming the sale of land under dispute in the case of J. M. Pemehole, administrator, vs. D. Toomey et al.

IN ANTICIPATION.

Australia May Bring News of Annexation.

The Australia, arriving today, will probably bring the result of the meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which was to have been held on the 9th inst. Regarding this meeting, one of the Cabinet Minister said yesterday:

"I would not be surprised to learn that the treaty had passed the Senate. From letters I have received I feel confident an effort will be made to push it before the close of the special session."

"There was a doubt that the necessary two-thirds vote could be secured at this time, but the doubt was supported by facts. If President McKinley had not felt certain of the treaty passing at this time, I do not believe he would have handed it to the Senate. Now that Senator Davis has called the committee together, I imagine he had secured the required number of votes to pass the bill. Some of the Senators may feel that it is a measure requiring considerable debate, and if any steady speakers object to it, then it may be thrown over until next session. The weather is too warm in Washington at this season to tempt the members to remain through a long debate."

"When Messrs. Thurston and Kinney left Washington it was practically decided that action on the bill would be deferred, but the time became ripe, evidently, for bringing up the bill, and the friends of Hawaii were ready to act promptly."

Robert C. Haskell Dead.

News has arrived of the recent death of Robert C. Haskell, at his home in Lansingburg, N. Y. Mr. Haskell was graduated from Yale in 1858, and was immediately appointed professor of mathematics in Oahu College. Among his pupils here was David Kalakaua. In 1860 Mr. Haskell returned to the United States and engaged in the manufacture of oilclothing at Lansingburg. In July, 1861, he received the degree of M. A. from Yale. He was largely influential in building up the school system in Lansingburg, and established the kindergarten there. He was a trustee of the Lansingburg Academy, of the Emma Willard Seminary, and of the Hampton Institute, Virginia. He was stricken with paralysis in 1895 and never fully recovered. Mr. Haskell was married to Sarah H. Parmelee in 1863. Their only child, born in 1865, died in infancy.

Admiral's Inspection.

There was the beginning of an Admiral's inspection aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia yesterday forenoon. The decks were cleared for action, and all the guns were worked, as if in actual warfare. The men at their posts and obeying every command with dispatch, gave the warship an extremely warlike appearance. The launches stripped of all canvas, the ladders over the sides and the swinging around of the Philadelphia heightened the effect.

There was unusual activity. The men were first inspected in uniform. All the boats were then armed for distant service. Then came fire drill, collision drill and abandon ship, the last being, perhaps, the most interesting to watch. Provisions for several weeks were put into the boats and all hands put off, leaving not a soul aboard.

Memorial to Rev. Hiram Bingham.

The trustees of Oahu College propose to set up a memorial in memory of the late Rev. Hiram Bingham, first missionary on the Island of Oahu, and a benefactor of the college. The house occupied by Rev. Mr. Bingham was situated just mauka of the site now occupied by the president's house on the college grounds and about 20 feet from the driveway. The trustees will select a large boulder and place it in position as nearly as possible on the spot where the house originally stood. One face of the rock will be trimmed off to receive a suitable inscription.

Party to Chinese Theatre.

A party, composed of Prof. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. M. Roberts and Miss Roberts of Stanford, together with Judge

Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick, Miss Dillingham, Mr. C. H. W. Norton and others were present at the grand opera in the old Chinese theater last night. The visitors enjoyed the entertainment very much, but felt rather chagrined once or twice at applauding in the wrong place.

Paid \$25 and Costs.

They paid \$25 and costs in the Police Court Saturday morning, at the request of Judge Wilcox. This is in reference to seven of the young sports who held down a table in the basement in the Hawaiian Hotel one night last week. There were informers on the spot, and someone told on the boys. As stated in Saturday morning's paper, they were summoned to appear in the Police Court. Three of the fellows were just watching the progress of the game, so no proceedings were entered in their cases and defendants discharged.

Teachers Visit.

About a baker's dozen of lady teachers, attending the Summer School, visited the Advertiser office last night, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rosecrans. They were shown the great Mergenthaler linotypes in operation and given a general insight into the mechanical department of a newspaper.

Last Sight of Kaili.

The James Makee brought the news that the day after Kaili committed the murder, for which the police are hunting him day and night, he went to Kalihiwai and, after frightening a Japanese proprietor out of his store, took a gun, a lot of ammunition and what provisions he could find handy. That was the last seen of the murderer, and it is supposed that he fled immediately to the mountains, where he is either hiding or has committed suicide.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Senator Henry Waterhouse and son returned from Japan on the China Saturday.

Ewa plantation finished grinding on Saturday. The crop was short of expectations about 500 tons.

Plated forks and spoons are among the million and one articles carried in stock by E. O. Hall & Sons.

It is said that about 50 laborers, recruited by the Morioka Shokai, will shortly leave Japan for Hawaii.

Four men are reported to have arrived in Hilo at the suggestion of Commissioner Fitzgerald, in search of coffee lands.

It is said that a number of cases of Hawaiians in need of assistance have lately been reported to the Hawaiian Relief Society.

A. F. Pearson, manager of the Hawaiian Cyclopedia, during his recent visit to Hilo, appointed the Hilo Mercantile Company agent for the Hawaii wheels.

About \$150 was realized for the "Hawaii's Young People" through the concert Saturday night. Requests for a second concert, with the same excellent talent, are numerous.

The Planters' Monthly for July was issued yesterday. Among other interesting articles is one, on page 331, on the need of importing "Ladybirds" to clear away insect enemies.

It is understood that the land on Nuuanu avenue, a part of which is now occupied by Mr. George Grau, has been sold to W. R. Castle for the sum of \$15,000, and will soon be cut up into building lots.

The Manufacturing Harness Company draw the attention of the public

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

of the other islands to their harness advertisement on page 3.

Dr. Hiram Bingham was given the degree of S. T. D. by Oahu College last Friday. This is the first honorary degree conferred by the college.

F. W. Thrum, the surveyor, returned from the Puna district, Hawaii, on the Kinu Saturday morning. Mr. Thrum has been doing a great deal of work on Hawaii, and will return to do more on the Kinu this morning.

On the Fourth of July the British and American warships in the harbor at Yokohama were beautifully decorated with bunting. During the night, the Grafton, the British warship, was brilliantly lighted with electric lights.

At the Interior Office yesterday, tenders for the construction of homestead roads on Maui and Hawaii were opened. C. B. Dwight was awarded the contract for the Hamakua (Maui) road at \$3,995, and Wilson & Whitehouse the Hamakua (Hawaii) road at \$2,450.

It's a Far Cry FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain from anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co. 111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

HENRY ST. GOAR. EDWARD POLLITZ. Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, clsters, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nakolowa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,900 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of 1880-1m AKAU & CO., Kailua, Hawaii.

HAMAKUA MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Theo. H. Davies Vice-President Chas. Notley Treasurer W. H. Baird Secretary J. C. Cook Auditor T. R. Keyworth J. C. COOK, Secretary. Honolulu, 15th July, 1897. 1881-3t

LAUPAHOEHOE SUGAR CO.

At the annual meeting of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Theo. H. Davies Vice-President F. M. Swanzy Treasurer W. H. Baird Secretary J. C. Cook Auditor T. R. Keyworth J. C. COOK, Secretary. 1881-3t

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea

Is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

SOME OPPOSITION

Count Okuma Unalterably Opposed to Annexation.

INDEPENDENCE IS DESIRABLE

Hawaii's Position of Great Importance.

He Hints at Influence Secured by Combination of Other Countries.

The Japan Mail of July 7th contains the following translation of an interview with Count Okuma in the Yomiuri Shimbun:

"It has been stated in some quarters that the Foreign Office was surprised and perturbed about the Hawaiian annexation question. Nothing of the kind. Annexation has long been on the tapis. It was brought forward by the Republican party when Harrison was President, and that it would come up again after McKinley's election went without saying. The Japanese Government paid attention to the matter when it opened negotiations with Hawaii about the immigration complication, and was therefore in no way disturbed, but at once approached the Cabinet in Washington on the subject. The fact is that the annexation project has derived much of its force on the present occasion from the inroads that Japanese subjects have been making upon many branches of trade hitherto carried on by American citizens in Hawaii, and from the fact that whereas there are only some 3,000 Americans in the islands, there are over 20,000 Japanese. In short, the Japanese constitute about one-fourth of the whole population, and their great and increasing numbers have inspired an apprehension that they may ultimately get possession of the islands. The dilemma in which the Hawaiian administration finds itself with reference to the immigration affair has consequently been seized as an occasion to renew the agitation for annexation. "Another reason is that the United States Government has revised its tariff, and proposes to put an import duty of some \$30 a ton on Hawaiian sugar, which has hitherto entered America free of all import. The margin of profit on the duty-free sugar is only \$23. Thence a duty of \$30 is prohibitive. That great duty is imposed in order to protect about a hundred and fifty thousand sugar manufacturers in America, on whose account tens of millions of people are to be obliged to pay a high price for their sugar. It is an absurd idea. The planters in Hawaii see no way of escaping the duty except by getting the islands incorporated in the dominions of the United States, and they are therefore, doing everything in their power to compass that end.

"As for us, if we have approached the American Government on receipt of the news that the annexation treaty was concluded, our reasons are simple. Hawaii lies in the middle of the Pacific Ocean 2,100 miles from San Francisco, 2,300 miles from Canada and 3,000 miles from Japan. It is a place of call for ships traveling from the Occident to the Orient and to Australia, and it will possess great importance should the Nicaraguan and Panama canals be cut. Its independence is consequently most desirable, and as its inclusion in the territories of the United States would materially affect the interests of the powers in the Pacific, we are constrained to oppose that contingency as strenuously as possible.

"Further, annexation would injuriously affect the rights and privileges that Japan has acquired by treaty in Hawaii. On these two grounds we have approached the American Government. After Japan, England is most interested in the matter, and it is scarcely probable that she will keep silence. Germany and France, too, are not unlikely to make their voices heard. Apart from other countries, however, Japan has approached the American Government on the question arises, what course will she adopt, should annexation become imminent? She will oppose it to the end.

"Japan must persist in not recognizing the annexation of Hawaii. When a question of foreign policy can not be settled by one country alone, there is such a thing as a combination of two or three countries. If all the States interested in the matter join together and insist on what is right, they are not likely to fail. Of course, we have communicated to the British, German and French Governments the fact of our having approached America on the subject, and we may have an answer from them soon. There is nothing to make a fuss about."

Germany is Interested.
YOKOHAMA, July 7.—A telegram from Germany states that the protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has met with the approval of the people of Germany, and that the Government of that country will also interfere in the affair.

American Engines for China.

YOKOHAMA, July 7.—Standing in the erecting shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, nearly completed and ready for shipment, says an American exchange, are 12 locomotives, which constitute the first contract or order of any magnitude ever received by an

American manufacturing firm from the Chinese Government for locomotives. This contract is of special significance in view of the fact that it was secured in competition with 20 of the locomotive manufacturing concerns of the world, and in that it has opened up a field for American engines heretofore practically inaccessible.

More Japanese Warships.
YOKOHAMA, July 7.—The Japanese Government have entered into a contract with Messrs. Yarrow & Co. (Ltd.) of Poplar, for the construction of four torpedo-boat destroyers of 31 knots speed.

To Relieve the Naniwa.
Japanese papers say that the cruiser Takachiho, 3,700 tons, is at present making preparations to leave for Hawaii on July 1st. It is said that she is to relieve the Naniwa.

Adviser to Mr. Shimamura.
The Japan Gazette says that the Government proposes to order Mr. Kamijima, Consul at San Francisco, to proceed to Hawaii in the capacity of adviser to Minister Shimamura.

Still More Ships.
The Mail says that according to the Yomiuri, the Japanese Government has ordered nine torpedo-boats in Germany, their contract speed to be 28 knots.

CAPT. APPLETON'S VIEW.
Some Advantages to be Derived From Annexation.

Capt. Nathan Appleton, who it will be remembered lectured at Punahou College last October on "The Panama Canal," has expressed his interest in the Hawaiian Islands and the importance of the position which they occupy in the following communication to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

To the Editor of the Advertiser:
The plan for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands seems now to be well started, though it may take some time before it becomes an accomplished fact.

One great advantage to be derived from it at once is that it will call the attention of our Government and people to the islands. As the distance is only a little more than 2,000 miles the expense would not be great, and the cable could be laid in a short time. Next would be the opening of Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, which at a small outlay could be put in a position to accommodate the navies of the world. It is indeed the only harbor north of the equator in the great Pacific Ocean.

But perhaps the most important of all would be the completion of the Panama Canal, which will be the natural gateway between the two oceans. During the recent visit of the Latin-American commercial delegates to Boston the writer had the opportunity of meeting and talking with the two from Panama, from whom much valuable information in relation to the present status of the canal was obtained.

It appears since the new Panama Canal Company was formed more than two years and a half ago, a great deal of work has been accomplished. They still have money enough remaining for two or three years more, during which time doubtless some arrangement will be made for securing the sum needed to complete the enterprise. The principal work has been at the deep cut of Culebra and Emperor, where the traveling cableways of the Lighthouse Manufacturing Company have proved themselves efficient tools for removing the debris or spoils. Then, too, at La Boca, the Pacific terminus, land has been filled in for a long wharf, and the channel is being dredged out some distance in the ocean, so that it is expected in a year or more ocean steamships can come up to it, so that in reality it will be the terminus both of the railroad and the canal. This in itself is a great gain to commerce, and will be an added stimulus for the completion of the canal.

NATHAN APPLETON.
DEFENDS HAWAII.

Mary H. Krout Replies to London Standard.

The London Standard publishes a communication in defense of this Government from Mary H. Krout, who was in Honolulu in 1893, as follows:

Sir:—Will you kindly permit me to correct a trifling inaccuracy in your leader of this morning, relating to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States? I had the honor to be the special correspondent of the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean in the islands during the revolution of 1893, and again in 1894, when an attempt was made by Mr. Cleveland to restore the Queen. You attribute the difficulty between Hawaii and Japan to the "American filibusters who have been running the islands in the interests of the Sugar Trust." Of the members of the recent—or, perhaps, it should still be written—present—Republican Government, President Dole, Mr. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance; Mr. W. O. Smith, Attorney General; Mr. L. A. Thurston, formerly Minister to the United States; and Mr. A. P. Judd, Chief Justice, were all born and reared in the islands, and have never been American citizens.

One of the strongest opponents, not only of annexation, but of the Provisional Government and the Republic, was Mr. Claus Spreckles, the San Francisco millionaire, who owned enormously valuable plantations on the island of Maui, and whose son warmly supported the queen in her efforts to regain her throne. During the reign of Kalakaua there were seven revolutions, which very naturally shook public confidence in the stability of the Government, and had a disastrous effect upon trade and commerce and the moral and material condition of the people.

There were not half-a-dozen residents in the islands even after the turbulent reign of Kalakaua, who advo-

cated annexation. They upheld and endorsed the autonomy of Hawaii until they were forced to admit that this was no longer compatible with public safety, or the just administration of the laws. When the ex-queen Liliuokalani came to the throne, she had the entire good-will of her subjects. But she had bitterly resented concessions granted the white man of the islands, and the amendment of the Constitution in her brother's reign. She went to the throne with the fixed determination to take away those privileges, and attempted to abrogate the Constitution which she had taken the oath to support; in the one which she endeavored to promulgate, the white men of the islands, who were paying 97 per cent of the taxes, were to be disfranchised, the only exceptions being made in the case of those married to native women. In addition to this act of high treason she signed a bill legalizing the establishment of a State lottery in Honolulu, and another permitting the free sale and use of opium. When all this came to pass, the people of all nationalities, including the English, Scotch and Germans, united and declared the monarchy at an end. They had hoped and waited for reform in vain for 25 years.

The organization of the Provisional Government was effected publicly and openly by unarmed men, who had neither police nor soldiers at their backs, both the troops and the constabulary being servants of the crown. The men who assumed control were chosen by the people of all nationalities because of their high character and tested integrity, and, without an exception, they accepted the posts assigned them at the serious sacrifice of their personal welfare. They have held the Government together, never ceasing to hope that the United States would finally take the islands under the shelter of its authority. These men having done what they believe to be their duty, will retire into private life, gladly to be relieved of a responsibility which they never sought.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
MARY H. KROUT.
47 Springfield road, Abbey road, N. W., June 17.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.
Earl and Countess of Ranfurly En Route to New Zealand.

Among the passengers for New Zealand on the steamer Warrimoo yesterday were the Earl and Countess of Ranfurly, with their daughters, Lady Constance and Lady Eileen Knox, and His Excellency's A. D. C., Capt. Dudley Alexander, all en route for New Zealand, Lord Ranfurly having been recently appointed to succeed Lord Glasgow in the governorship of that colony. Although only 41 years of age, the Earl has traveled a great deal throughout Britain's colonial empire, and His Excellency's experience amongst the people of Australia and New Zealand had, no doubt, a great deal to do with his appointment to the gubernatorial chair in New Zealand.

Lord Ranfurly is a peer of the United Kingdom, was made lord-in-waiting to the Queen when the present Imperial Government came into power, and this is his first colonial appointment. The Governor of New Zealand has two residences, one at Wellington and one at Auckland, and is appointed for a term of six years.

During their stay in Honolulu, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh accompanied them in a wagonette drive around the city.
Gin and Gum.
Inspector Groves and Captain Kanna, of the Custom House force, were on the alert on the Pacific Mail wharf Saturday night and Sunday morning, and captured in all 10 bottles of gin and a box of chewing gum. Six bottles were found among the freight, one was in a coal tub, two in the boat house of the pilot boys and one was taken away from a native. The chewing gum was taken away from a Chinaman. Everything was brought off the China, and an attempt was probably to be made to get it through the gate.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate lie, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The importance of this remedy has given rise to many UNLAWFUL IMITATIONS.
K.S.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT.
43 Gresham street, E.C. 1, LONDON, W.C.



Vapo-Resolene.
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE
PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co

Write for Samples
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. G. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Chambrays, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causitic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Hoisting Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
Promotes whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 10s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DUCO COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

PALI ROAD WORK

Progress of the Contractors in Road Building.

REFLECTING GREAT CREDIT

Wilson & Whitehouse Doing Satisfactory Work.

Road Will Be Equal to City Streets—Wheelmen May Ride Over it.

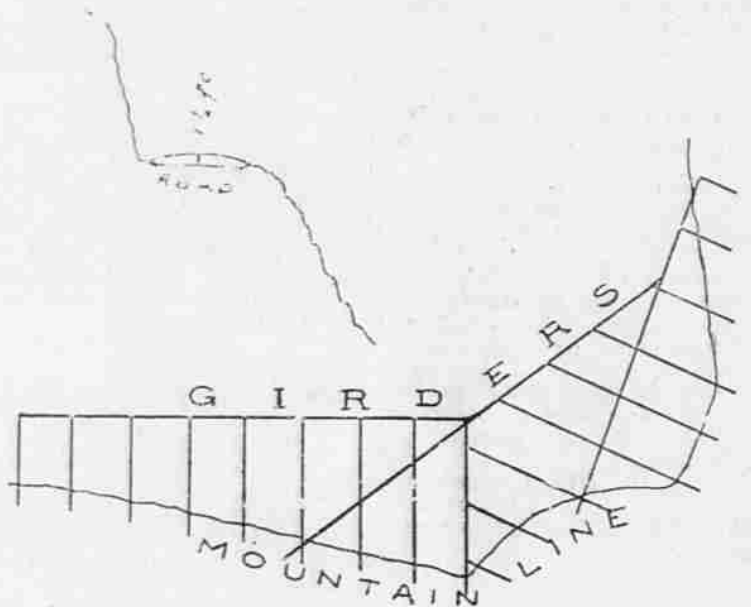
When the trail which zigzags down the Pali was built, a great many years ago, it was no doubt considered a piece of great engineering skill; people who per force of circumstances have to walk down the hill and then up again, nine out of ten of them at least, pause at every few hundred feet to wish for an elevator or comment on the stupid-

li road will be a paradise for wheelmen.

The work completed speaks volumes for these young contractors, and, from their description, it will be, when ready for travel, a monument to their capabilities as engineers. They have built around precipices which seemed almost impassible, and the work is substantially done. According to their plans, there can be no washouts for, realizing that they are building with this road, their reputations as well, they intend that it shall be as nearly perfect as good workmanship and a thorough knowledge shall make it. They have 140 men at work on the road, and they hope to have it finished by the middle of November, though their contract gives them until December 20th. After this road is built, they will begin work on the one connecting with the Waimanalo branch, a piece 3,300 feet long. The contract for this part does not call for macadam.

The trip over the road yesterday occupied nearly two hours, and on the return of the party to camp they did justice to an elegantly prepared luau, in which pig formed the piece de resistance. The table, set in the contractors' office, was completely hidden by mountain ferns and ti leaves. After the meal short speeches, complimentary to the contractors, were made by several members of the party and responded to by Mr. Whitehouse and C. B. Wilson, father of the other of the contractors. At 6:30 the party returned to town.

The contractors, it will be understood, are decidedly young men to have such a contract on their hands,



SECTION OF ROADBED AND CURVE, SHOWING IRON GIRDERS.

ity of man. The old Pali road is no good for anyone going either way.

Something like eight years ago, surveyor Bruner, now on Hawaii, ran the preliminary line for a new road, beginning about 300 yards from the point where the present road makes the first turn around and extending gradually up and along the side of the steep mountain. Just now, from the top of the Pali, all that can be seen of the new road is a wee trail, resembling more the marks made by a stick, in what appears to be soft earth.

In reality the trail is nearly five feet wide and is safe walking for a man whose head is level. At 1,000 feet from the beginning of the trail it goes upward most abruptly and a rope is needed for assistance in getting to the top. The average grade of this trail is eight per cent, the same as the finished road will be. Above where the old spring was (it is now covered up with fallen rock and dirt), it will be necessary to swing iron girders on a similar plan to that at the Royal Gorge, in the Grand Canon, in Colorado. Between these girders will be stringers five feet apart, and filled in with concrete. On top of this will be the road. Continuing on around the turn in the mountains, on the Waimanalo side, there is a waterfall, and in order that this may be crossed, a bridge will be built—the only one on the road. This will be made of concrete, with a seven-foot arch, and so completely covered over that it will be hard for people to tell that it is a bridge.

Winding around the mountain, still on the 8 per cent grade, the road extends in the direction of Waimanalo, until an easy turn in the opposite direction once or twice, and the passenger finds himself on the old road. When finished, the entire road will be fenced on the cliff side, so that it would be difficult for a man to fall over, even if he wanted to. The lumber to be used is coated with carbolineum and will withstand the ravages of time or water bugs.

The entire road will be built on a "bench" 20 feet wide, on a natural road bed. The road proper will be 16 feet wide and macadamized the entire length. In order that there will be no possibility of washouts, a stone gutter will be constructed the length of the road, and at intervals of 150 feet there will be cross drains. This will carry off the water on days when it rains, and it rains nearly every day at the Pali.

When one considers that the grade of the present road is about 49 per cent, that the grade at Judd street is 10 per cent and the grade of the new road is but 8 per cent, an idea may be obtained of the ease with which a journey to the other side may be made, particularly when it will be equal in every respect to Beretania or the best part of King street. That is what Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse mean to make this road.

Upon the invitation of the contractors, a party of 14, including representatives of the press, were taken to the works yesterday and conducted over the line of the road, the entire length of which is 7,600 feet. Most of the work, so far, has been done on the Waimanalo side, the road bed for 3,900 feet being finished to the sub-grade, but ground has been broken for 5,600 feet. As soon as the balance of the sub-grade has been completed, then work of macadamizing to a depth of a foot and a half will begin, and when this is finished, Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse assured the party, the Pa-

but they are unquestionably competent, from what has already been done, to finish it to the satisfaction of the public and to a profit to themselves.

John H. Wilson is the son of ex-Marshall C. B. Wilson, and like his partner, is a junior in Stanford University. They were, in fact, among the very first students at Stanford. During his vacations "Johnny" would come to Honolulu and get a little practical experience. During these trips he worked for the O. R. & L. Co. and the Ewa plantation in setting up windmills and building telephone lines. This experience was of great benefit to him, and won for him the confidence of Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Lowrey. After finishing his junior course, he went to work in the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railway until a few months ago, when he returned to his Island home, believing there would be work enough to keep him busy.

L. M. Whitehouse is an Oakland boy, and was Mr. Wilson's chum at college. The two were associated in practice under the leadership of the professors at Stanford, and the ties formed there seem destined to hold together. When Mr. Whitehouse finished his studies he went to work on the Northern and Central Pacific Railways, and has had practical experience in road construction. He was also employed on the Colorado Central, so that his practical knowledge of his profession will enable him, with Mr. Wilson, to carry this Pali job through promptly.

It is their intention to petition Minister King to close the old road for about 30 days, beginning in about four weeks. This they deem necessary, in order to prevent accidents. In blasting along the solid walls of lava the loose rock will fall into the road, and people will be in danger of losing their lives. If the permission is granted, ample notice will be given the public.

To Hunt on Molokai.

A hunting party, composed of Judge Frear, together with Professor Smith and M. Roberts, of Stanford University, will leave for the Island of Molokai on the Kilauea Tuesday morning. They expect to be gone for a few days, and while on Molokai will take a few shots at some of the festive deer that frequent the woods there.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOR PIMPLES

USE CUTICURA SOAP

THE ONLY PREVENTIVE OF PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N.B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. N. WRIGHT & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. 4. F. N. WRIGHT & SONS, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
B. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette



STEEL PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.

1—Authorized Capital	£5,000,000	£	5	0	0
Subscribed	2,700,000	£	2	7	0
Paid up Capital	687,500	£	6	8	7
2—Fire Funds	2,600,530	£	2	6	0
3—Life and Annuity Funds	9,666,532	£	9	6	6
	£12,954,532	£	12	9	5
Revenue Fire Branch	1,577,088	£	1	5	7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,404,907	£	1	4	0
	£2,981,995	£	2	9	8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.



LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurances companies - 107,500,000

Total reichsmarks - 107,500,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurances companies - 15,000,000

Total reichsmarks - 23,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

WIND AND WAVE.

The American brigantine W. G. Irwin, Williams master, sailed for San Francisco Sunday morning with a cargo of some 8,000 bags of sugar, shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

The W. G. Hall brought the following report of the wind and weather on Kaula: Waimea Sugar Company, 1,100 bags sugar left; Makaweli, 1,000; M. S. Co., 5,400; K. S. M., 2,000; K. P., 500. Total, 11,000; rough weather at Kipuka; brought back freight for that place; steamer Mikahala at Waimea; discharged 20 tons of coal up to Saturday noon; stopped work on account of rough weather; southeast swell running along the coast; wind, N.N.E.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, 1897 tons, Chas. W. Hay, commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 6 a. m. yesterday. Following is the report kindly furnished by Purser Bellemaine: "The Warrimoo left Vancouver, B. C. at 4 p. m. 5th July and arrived at Victoria at 10 p. m. same day; left again at midnight; passed Tatoosh Island light at 4 a. m. next day. Experienced throughout the passage, light winds and fine weather."

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 6 o'clock Saturday morning, 9th July. On the second day 400 tons of general merchandise from Chinese and Japanese ports and 212 Chinese and 75 Japanese steerage passengers. Fine weather was met with throughout the trip. The China got her freight out in short order, and sailed for San Francisco at the time set, 10:20 o'clock Saturday night.

The missionary packet Morning Star, Bray master, arrived in port Saturday forenoon, after a trip of 15 days from San Francisco, which she sailed from on July 2d. On the second day out a severe gale was met with, but after that, pleasant weather was experienced. The Star is anchored in the stream. She will start soon for her regular annual trip among the islands of the South Pacific. The Star is as good as new now, having gone through a thorough overhauling in San Francisco.

BORN.

HAWKINS.—In this city, July 13, 1897, to the wife of George Hawkins, a son.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 16.
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay, from Vancouver and Victoria.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kaula ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, from Molokai and Lanai.
Saturday, July 17.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama.
Mis. str. Morning Star, Bray, San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, July 18.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua ports and Maui.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kaula ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kaula.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kaula.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 16.
Haw. bark Diamond Head, Ward, for San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kaula.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Waimea.
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay, for the Colonies.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.
Saturday, July 17.
Stmr. Hawaii, for Honolulu, Hahala, Honoum, Pohakamau and Pepeekeo.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.
Haw. ship Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco.
Sunday, July 18.
Am. bgn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco, with a cargo of sugar.
Monday, July 19.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Helena, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kaula and Punalou, at 9 a. m.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Hamakua and Kukuhihale, at 12 m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kaula, Elele, Hanalei, Makaweli, Waimea, Kekaha and Niihau, at 5 p. m. (Nawiliwili passengers only).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kaula, per stmr. James Makee, July 16—M. V. Purvis, Wada and 17 on deck.
From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 17—W. H. Baird, Mrs. W. H. Baird, Miss V. May, Mrs. T. May, Master C. May, Master G. May, A. H. May, Rev. Alex. Macintosh, A. R. Mackintosh, Miss M. S. Ross, Miss Cowles, Mrs. E. S. Mead, Miss E. L. Cartwright, W. D. Wilcox, Mrs. V. Johnston, I. G. Mangham, E. A. Musquere, Dr. I. C. Rand, Mrs. E. W. Hannan, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mrs. Maynihan, Miss Maynihan.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 17—Admiral Beardslee and wife, Mrs. T. Krouse, Miss M. K. Plummer, Miss A. N. Johnson, Miss Collins, Miss Lawrence, Miss Buckley, B. Cartwright, Jr., J. M. Lewis, T. C. Hetherington, Miss R. Goldsmith, Miss G. Brockie, Miss A. D. Kellogg, Chas. Craig, C. L. Fulcher, J. F. Ward, B. L. Marx, W. M. Graham and wife. Way ports: J. G. Rothwell, G. S. Wagner, R. Rycroft, C. S. Desky, A. Hanneberg, F. W. Thrum, P. L. Weaver, A. Valetine, Mrs. H. Loring, C. C. Kennedy, A. W. Pearson, S. M. Dodge, Geo. Massey, E. Bellman, J. S. Canario, L. Canario, A. Johnstone, wife and two children, Li Chung, H. S. Hagerup, R. F. Lange, A. Liebert, Lieut. A. Drouse, Cadet F. Trotman, Mrs. H. W. Brown, J. M. Monsarratt, W. P. Whitely, E. Dowsett, H. A. Baldwin, A. D. Baldwin, S. Baldwin, Miss M. Alexander, C. B. Wells, F. Van Buren, M. Decker, W. H. Cornwell, Capt. Mary Zimmers, Lieut. Monroe, Miss Ella Dudoit and 108 on deck.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, July 17—Miss Mary Alexander, Mrs. E. S. Barbour, Baron E. van der Broegen, Mrs. C. Fairchild, Miss Johnson, Capt. W. Nelson, Mr. H. Waterhouse, Miss E. R. Wellman, Mr. W. T. Barbour, Miss Beesley, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. R. N. Gray, Miss E. Moore, Mr. K. Watanabe and servant, Mr. A. Waterhouse, Mr. O. B. Wickham, Miss H. K. Wilder and Miss Johnson.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 18—E. P. Dole, Miss M. C. Alexander, Miss Dickey, Bishop of Honolulu, James Loyd, Miss E. Daniels, Miss R. Panui, Jno. Kaluna, J. S. Borba, F. F. Baldwin, F. C. Baldwin, D. Conway, C. A. Doyle and valet, O. Unna, A. Jackson, W. H. Hale, J. Young, Y. Amoy, Jno. Haipo, Mrs. V. Jerome, W. J. Sheldon, D. H. Kahaulelio and 50 deck.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 18—H. P. Baldwin, W. Baldwin, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., Dr. Elger, J. K. Farley, F. Lohr, A. Tibbs, A. H. Smith and son, A. S. Colston, J. D. Tregloan, On Fay, Miss J. Smith, Miss Astell, Miss Greenwell, Mrs. J. H. Godfrey, Mrs. E. Lindemann, Mrs. Haslacker, W. Berlowitz, H. Kellner, R. Nagao and 57 on deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Morning Star, July 17—Mrs. Chas. S. Lewis, Mrs. W. Kenear, H. E. Hendrich, Mrs. Jennie Olin, Miss C. Beulah Logan.

From Kaula, per stmr. James Makee, July 18—Wm. Eassie, S. Hundley, Master K. Reidel and 4 on deck.
From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, July 18—W. L. Stanley and four on deck.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bk. Diamond Head, July 16—Miss S. E. Whitlister, S. H. Dowsett, T. H. Mayhew.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 16—Alex. May, Mrs. J. K. Kekaula, Miss Abbie Kekaula, J. K. Kekaula, Miss A. Smithies, Miss Lizzie Kekoi, Fanny Keli, Louisa Todd, J. A. Rodanet, S. Furuya, Miss Andrews, Master Andrews, J. Cooper, and wife, C. F. True, Miss A. Whitely, Miss Angus, Mrs. D. W. James, Mrs. W. A. Wall, C. M. Walton, wife and son, Mrs. Sharrett, Miss Lucy Sharrett, Emily Kaula, Mrs. M. Kaula and son and 71 on deck.

For San Francisco, per bkn. S. N. Castle, July 19—Miss M. J. Sullivan, Mrs. J. Farnsworth and child, Mrs. Brazie, E. Buffington, C. F. Austin, Mr. Craig, Mr. Edwards.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bark Albert, July 15—18,921 bags sugar, weighing 2,331,150 lbs., valued at \$69,280.83 and shipped as follows: 12,656 bags by H. Hackfeld & Co. and 5,265 by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; also 120 bags coffee, valued at \$2,420, and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co.

For San Francisco, per bark Alden Besse, July 12—20,457 bags sugar, weighing 2,567,445 lbs., valued at \$73,020, and shipped as follows: 18,527 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. and 1,920 by H. A. Widemann to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; also 1,810 bags rice, valued at \$5,427, and shipped by M. Phillips & Co. to M. Phillips & Co. Total value of cargo, \$78,447.

For San Francisco, per bark Diamond Head, July 16—23,898 bags sugar, weighing 2,861,468 lbs., valued at \$79,481.25 and shipped as follows: 8,207 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 6,492 by C. Brewer & Co. and 4,869 by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.; 4,239 by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, July 17—Mr. and Mrs. Watt and child, Miss Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Fare, Mr. and Mrs. Suvdam and baby, N. S. Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. Griffen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Glade, Miss Morris, Miss Ames, Geo. S. Patterson, C. C. Kennedy, Z. C. Hetherington, Dr. Pohlmann, R. W. T. Purvis, Z. K. Cogswell, Mr. Hoffacker, Jr.

BY AUTHORITY.

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, from Honomakau to Honopuue, North Kohala, Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Honolulu, July 19, 1897.

CHARLES H. PULAA, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 16, 1897.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of 744 acres of Land in Honokaa, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.

This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.

Term of Lease: 21 years from October 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan of Land, or further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1881-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 24th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, under special conditions of payments and improvements, 5 lots in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

Lot.	Acres.	Upset Price.
11	89.50	\$492.25
12	96.90	484.50
14	99.20	548.90
KUPAHUA.		
3	28.00	42.00
4	24.00	72.00

Purchasers must have qualifications and make declaration as required under Land Act.

Full particulars as to the above may be had on application at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

July 7, 1897. 1880-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 13 lots in Awini, Hamakua District, Hawaii, may be applied for under special terms of payments and improvement, after this date and until Saturday, July 24th.

Any of these lots not applied for under special conditions, before July 24th, will on or after that date be open for application as right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES WILLIAMS, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

July 9, 1897. 1880-td

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main

building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.
Upset price, \$50,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor."

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term."

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 27, 1897.
1850-181T

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessors of the Republic of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the first to the thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.

Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act:

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporations reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or if a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice-President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care

of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor, First Division.
C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor, Second Division.
H. C. AUSTIN,
Assessor, Third Division.
J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved:
HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Finance, ad Interim.
1879-7t

FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Spear, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased. At Chambers, before E. G. Hitchcock, C. J.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of F. M. Wakefield, administrator of the estate of John Spear, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$13.22, and charges himself with \$72.06, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Friday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice at Chambers, in the Court House at Hilo, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the property.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk.
Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1897.
1878-3t T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal.] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

1876-3m

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows:

No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg., 15 min. east, 1 chain 34 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Walkiki, to stake; thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 23 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet mauka of south west corner of C. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg., 15 min. west 1 chain 24 8-12 feet to stake at southeast corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg. west 2 chains 23 5-12 feet to place of commencement, containing an area of 423 fathoms, more or less, being Royal Patent No. 3. Also Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2219 of L. C. A. 7117 N. 7565 to Kaala situated at Kaneohe, Oahu, and containing an area of 1 and 4-100 acres.

Maps of the above described premises, together with title deeds, can be seen at the law offices of Kinney & Ballou and at the auction room on the day of sale.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. Terms: Cash; U. S. gold coin.

JOHN F. HACKFELD,
Imperial German Consul.
Administrator of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes. 4654-tt&M 1879-tt

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Daniels, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Wm. H. Daniels duly authenticated, whether se-

cured by mortgage or otherwise, to the said undersigned, at his office at Wailuku, Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned. A. N. KEPOKAI, Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Daniels, Deceased.
Wailuku, Maui, June 21, 1897.
1874-5T

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued by the Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, in the partition suit entitled Maria Ena and others versus Lot K. Lane, heirs at law of the late Mary Lane, deceased, the undersigned, as Commissioner in said cause, will sell at public auction on MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the mauka entrance to the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, all of the following described lands, namely:

1. R. P. 5304 of L. C. A. 10,389 to Nuhl, situate in Kealia 2, South Kona, Hawaii, containing 4.25 acres, more or less.

2. R. P. 7038 of L. C. A. 6EL to Waa, situate in Wailua, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

3. R. P. 876 of L. C. A. 2699 to We-wehe for Keawehunahala, situate in Kawaioa, Wailua, Oahu, 6 apanas, containing six acres, more or less.

4. Apana 2 of L. C. A. 7722 to Hoo-kala in Uka, Kawaioa, Wailua, Oahu, containing 26-100 of an acre, more or less.

5. Also the undivided interest of said lands in and the Ahupuaa of Waimea, Koolaula, Island of Oahu, containing 400 acres, more or less.

Deeds will be at the expense of purchasers; terms, cash, in U. S. gold.

For further particulars, apply to HENRY SMITH, Commissioner, at the Judiciary Building, Honolulu.
1882-td

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

Pursuant to a decree made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 14th day of July, 1897, in a cause entitled Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, Administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, versus Kia Nahaolelua and E. K. Nahaolelua, foreclosure proceedings, notice is hereby given that the property herein described will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on FRIDAY, August 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock